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AL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE.

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## Sithole Returns To Rhodesia on Vow to Negotiate

The first of two parts of an article written for The Nation by Boris Rabbot, a Jew who says he was a member of the Communist Party in the United States. Mr. Rabbot left the Soviet Union in March 1957. In an accompanying article, Robert G. Kaiser, by The Post's Moscow correspondent, examines Mr. Rabbot's background.

### Effect of Détente On Russia Told By Alleged Aide

Robert G. Kaiser  
GTON, July 10 (WP).—A Soviet Jew who was a member of the Communist Party in the United States, Mr. Rabbot left the Soviet Union in March 1957. In an accompanying article, Robert G. Kaiser, by The Post's Moscow correspondent, examines Mr. Rabbot's background.



Part of French city of Auch that was devastated by floodwaters, along with other areas.

## 18 Dead as Floods Hit Southwest France

AUCH, France, July 10 (Reuters).—Torrential rains swept across southwest France this weekend, leaving at least 18 persons dead, 500 families homeless and many missing in the worst flooding in 80 years, police said today.

lines and road links were cut, police said.

children near Vaulrus, south of Fribourg. The children were saved.

country's history. Raging waters drove more than 77,000 persons from their homes and caused up to \$20 million damage.

Photo of flood damage in South Korea. Page 2.

Police said that 500 families were left homeless in Auch alone.

A Belgian student at a children's vacation camp drowned when a river burst his banks and swept her away with six children.

Floods in Seoul Kill 188. SEOUL, July 10 (AP).—The toll of deaths from flooding in South Korea today rose to 188.

## Military Probing Bhutto's Rule

### Islamic Law Imposed in Pakistan

By Lewis M. Simons

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 10 (WP).—The military government today imposed Islamic law in Pakistan, a move that was widely expected.

tion is under way into the conduct of the former head of the Field Security Force, the 20,000-member paramilitary force set up by Mr. Bhutto in 1973.

worshippers demanding punishment for Mr. Bhutto that it was not Islamic practice to behave in this way.

## Soviet Media Castigate U.S. Weapons Projects

By Kevin Klose  
WASHINGTON, July 10 (WP).—The Soviet media today continued its attack on the United States for its "nonexistent Soviet menace," the report said.

## Tito Set to Visit Russia in August

BELGRADE, July 10 (UPI).—President Tito will visit the Soviet Union in the second half of next month, the government announced today.

Meanwhile, an election commission has begun drafting rules for campaigning for the election.

Mr. Bhutto and most members of his Cabinet along with the major PNA leaders are being held under "protective custody" in Murree, 32 miles north of Rawalpindi.

According to informed political sources, 1,200 political prisoners were held at the camp, known as Dulai, and many were subjected to torture.

## Seeks Delay in Selling Stock

### Carter Budget Chief in Financial Squeeze

By Gaylord Shaw

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Bert Lance, director of the Office of Management and Budget and one of President Carter's confidants, has encountered severe personal financial setbacks and is seeking a waiver of conflict-of-interest guidelines that require him to sell his bank stock holdings by year's end.

Mr. Lance, a former Georgia banker who is one of the most powerful members of the Carter administration, said Friday that he was asking for a relaxation of the White House-imposed deadline and that he was certain it would be granted.

Mr. Lance's financial troubles stem from loans he obtained in 1976 and last year to purchase 100,000 shares of bank stock, the market value of which has plummeted in recent months.



Bert Lance

## Fire Closes Alaska Pipeline, Kills Worker

By Mike Goodman  
FAIRBANKS, Alaska, July 10.—There was the sound of oil "whooshing" through the pipe, and then "ah hell broke loose," Frank Fosberg, a pumping station technician on the Alaska Pipeline, said yesterday, describing how he and another technician, Herb Robson, escaped from Pump Station No. 8 before it was engulfed in flames Friday night.

Two of five men injured. Another technician, Charles Lindsey, 38, of Fairbanks, was killed.

valve that shut the pipe off from the main line.

Then, Mr. Fosberg said, they heard the "whooshing sound" of the oil coming through the pipe that was supposed to be empty.

extension of the Dec. 31 deadline to sell the stock.

The deadline was set when Mr. Lance established a blind trust for the bulk of his assets, then valued at \$7.9 million. At that time, he reported liabilities of \$5.3 million.

Also helpful to the conservatives as they went into the election were external difficulties—in fishery negotiations with the Soviet Union, worsening trade ties with the European Economic Community and a dispute over nuclear energy with the United States—which tended to unite the country.







# Advantages for Each Side Global Strategy Review Was b. Rough East-West Parity

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union have reached "rough parity" in overall military power, but each side has special advantages that must be weighed in any new war planning, defense Secretary Harold Brown said at a White House news conference last week on the global balance of power.

Brown, in presiding over a meeting sponsored by the Joint Chiefs of Staff, cited the Soviet Union's proximity to the Gulf as one of its strategic advantages that must be given significant weight in making a net assessment of power for President Carter.

Remarks, administration said, were made Friday at the second meeting of the annual Review Memorandum. Prof. Samuel Huntington-Harvard was the principal speaker at the first meeting on July 6 at the White House.

Reviewing the Soviet advantages

in being close to Gulf oil producers, Mr. Brown was reflecting a deep concern felt by U.S. Navy commanders that in a crisis the Soviet Union could shut off much of NATO's oil supply by controlling a few straits used by tankers.

## Force Posture

The meeting considered a draft of the "force posture" section of the NSC 10. It outlines various possible military strategies and how many U.S. troops and weapons would be needed to implement them.

The net assessment and force posture papers together run to more than 600 pages, sources said. They add up to a general review that the NSC may eventually reduce to specific recommendations.

Interagency task forces studied these five broad contingencies and then listed the forces that would be needed to handle them:

- A Warsaw Pact attack on NATO in Central Europe.
- An East-West war outside of Europe.
- Conflicts in East Asia.
- "National" wars like Vietnam.
- All-out nuclear war with the Soviet Union.

## Shot Claims \$300 Million

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP).—The cost of the short-lived flu program topped \$300 million in April and could exceed \$1 billion, a general accounting office report said yesterday.

The government's assumption of liability for injury and death from the vaccination also may give insurance companies an \$8.65-million premium of the way the insurance industry, the report said, "will be a possible epidemic, after paralysis and symptoms began to appear in persons who had been vaccinated."

## in Priest Is Held Theft of a Crucifix

LANO, Italy, July 10 (UPI).—A Catholic priest and one parishioner yesterday with to steal a valuable crucifix from the altar of the chapel in their own new church near the town of Lano.



**HIS LAST TAKE**—Hollywood stuntman Vic Rivers drove pickup truck off ramp at 55 mph on Friday and sailed 150 feet nose first into Malibu Lake while filming final scene for Paramount movie "High Rider." He was trapped for 25 minutes under the truck and died 2 1/2 hours later after co-workers pulled him free.

## Subsidies in Cases of Hard-to-Place Children

### HEW to Support Aid for Special Adoptions

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—The Carter administration plans to endorse this week legislation that would provide government subsidies to families that adopt hard-to-place children.

Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, revealed the plans in an interview last week. He said that the subsidies, which could amount to several thousand dollars a year to each family as long as their adopted child was dependent, would be part of the administration's effort to find alternatives to abortion.

The administration's support of adoption subsidies represents a change from its position last spring, when officials testified against the concept, saying that the White House Office of Management and Budget believed it would be too expensive.

Nonetheless, the House last month approved a bill, now before the Senate Finance Committee, that provides for such subsidies.

Administration officials said that the President's support of legislation forbidding the use of federal money for most abortions and the Supreme Court's ruling

last month indicating that such legislation was probably constitutional, made it politically imperative for the administration to support alternatives to abortion.

The officials also said that the administration hoped to influence the shape of the House-passed legislation involving adoption, which seems likely to become law in some form.

## \$170 Million Spent Each Year

Generally, there is a shortage of children available for adoption. But older children and those who are handicapped, chronically ill or members of some minority groups often cannot be placed.

The government now spends about \$170 million in welfare payments each year to 117,000 such children who are in foster homes or institutions. If the same children are adopted, however, they usually lose their federal assistance under current law.

"It doesn't make any sense," Mr. Califano said of the law. "We pay for foster care in homes and institutions, but, if you love the kid and want to adopt him, we cut you off."

Mr. Califano said that he believed one of the main reasons

many children in foster homes had not been adopted was that families could not afford the high cost of medical treatment, special education and rehabilitation.

The administration's proposal will have two main parts, Mr. Califano said. The first would provide federal funds to pay couples who adopt hard-to-place children. The second would provide the states with money to improve their adoption procedures.

## House Bill Differs

The administration's plan differs from that approved by the House in three ways:

• The administration would allow subsidies only to families with low and moderate incomes, while the House bill would make them available to anyone whose adopted child met the criteria.

• The administration would pay the subsidies each year as long as the child remained a minor, while the House bill would not allow subsidies after a year, in most instances, unless there are unusual medical expenses.

• The administration would allow a child to remain eligible for Medicaid, even if his adoptive parents were not eligible, while the House bill would not.

## In Hunt for Stolen Documents FBI Raids Scientologist Offices

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—FBI agents, carrying buzz saws, sledge hammers, crow bars and search warrants, entered the Church of Scientology offices here and in the Los Angeles area Friday morning in an attempt to recover hundreds of documents allegedly stolen by church operatives from government files.

The raids were made after the FBI received information about a complex scheme that allegedly included infiltration of church operatives into government agencies, surreptitious entries into government buildings and thefts of government documents.

According to a 33-page affidavit filed in U.S. District Court here in support of the request for the search warrants, persons working on behalf of the church also allegedly forged Internal Revenue Service credentials and bugged a conference room at which IRS officials were scheduled to discuss the tax-exempt status of the church.

Fewer than half a dozen such operatives are named in the affidavit, and to date only one has been charged with a crime. But the affidavit contains allegations of a range of crimes that include conspiracy, theft of government property and obstruction of justice. Justice Department sources said privately Friday that further prosecutions most likely would be attempted if the evidence sought actually was found in the raids.

An FBI official would not characterize the material taken Friday from the two offices, except to say that the raids were extremely productive.

The information in the affidavit was based mostly on extensive interrogations of a former church official, Michael Meisner, 37. According to the affidavit, he admitted to taking part in many of the acts.

A church official, the Rev. Hugh Wilhere, said Friday that Mr. Meisner had been connected with the church but that this did not mean that anything he did was done on behalf of the church.

He also said that Mr. Meisner had had a falling out with his wife, Patricia Meisner, who is a ranking official in the church, and with other church members. "He had some gripes and he left," Mr. Wilhere said. "We haven't seen him in some time."

A second church official, Vaughn Young, the director of research, said in Los Angeles that he believed the whole episode might be a "total and complete ploy" by the government to discredit the church.

He noted that the church had filed a \$750-million lawsuit against the FBI and other government agencies, accusing them of illegal harassment. He suggested that the alleged theft of documents might be the work of an agent provocateur.

"They came in here at six o'clock in the morning with sledge hammers and ripped the doors off the walls," he said. He said that the agents in fact had search warrants but forced in the doors after a church member said that he did not have keys to the offices they wanted to enter.

The raids, which were coordinated to begin at 9 a.m. here and at 6 a.m. on the West Coast, were directed against offices at 2125 S Street NW in Washington and at two locations in the Los Angeles area.

Search for Documents  
By early evening, agents were still combing through files in both locations, searching for copies of at least 161 documents that Mr. Meisner identified as having been taken from IRS and

Justice Department files and any other government documents that might also have been taken.

Although the documents identified by Mr. Meisner came from IRS or Department of Justice files, they included documents originating in other agencies as well, including the CIA, the District of Columbia Metropolitan Police Department and the Coast Guard.

The Church of Scientology, founded in 1960 by Ron Hubbard, a science fiction writer, claims about 3.1 million members around the world. It is based on a philosophy that uses various counseling devices to aid its followers in gaining self-knowledge and self-awareness.

Suits Against Government  
In recent years, it has initiated several lawsuits against the government, which it claims has been keeping the organization and its members under improper surveillance. It also has waged an extensive, and seemingly well-funded, campaign to force the U.S. government to cut its ties to Interpol, the private, international organization which collects and disseminates information to police agencies.

According to the affidavit by FBI agent Robert Tittle, Mr. Meisner contacted Justice Department officials in Los Angeles in May and said that he wanted to turn himself in and cooperate with the government's investigation of the alleged thefts.

The affidavit says that, during two weeks of interrogation by FBI agents, Mr. Meisner said that his knowledge of the alleged plan dated back to 1974, when church officials called for an all-out attack on the IRS, which had occasionally withheld tax-exempt status from certain church subsidiaries because it was not satisfied that they met the criteria for exemption.

## Civilian Detained By U.S. Army in Identity Mix-Up

MIAMI, July 10 (AP).—The Army has assigned a special unit to find out why a civilian was arrested as a deserter and held for 40 days. But a former Pentagon official says the Army already knows what went wrong and the same thing has happened many times.

"If a guy wants to get into the armed services with fraudulent identification, it's easy. That's what happened in this case," said Donald Stewart, retired inspector general of the Defense Investigative Service.

Mr. Stewart referred to a case involving Lester Adgers, 28, of Charlotte, N.C. He was found unqualified for military service eight years ago but was arrested in March as a deserter.

Mr. Adgers said he insisted from the day he was picked up that someone apparently had used stolen identification to enlist under his name. An Army spokesman in Charlotte said records show someone identifying himself as Lester Adgers signed up in January, 1975, but failed to report for active duty two months later.

The army held the real Lester Adgers for 40 days. When the army finally cleared him, he was given a \$2,000 settlement.

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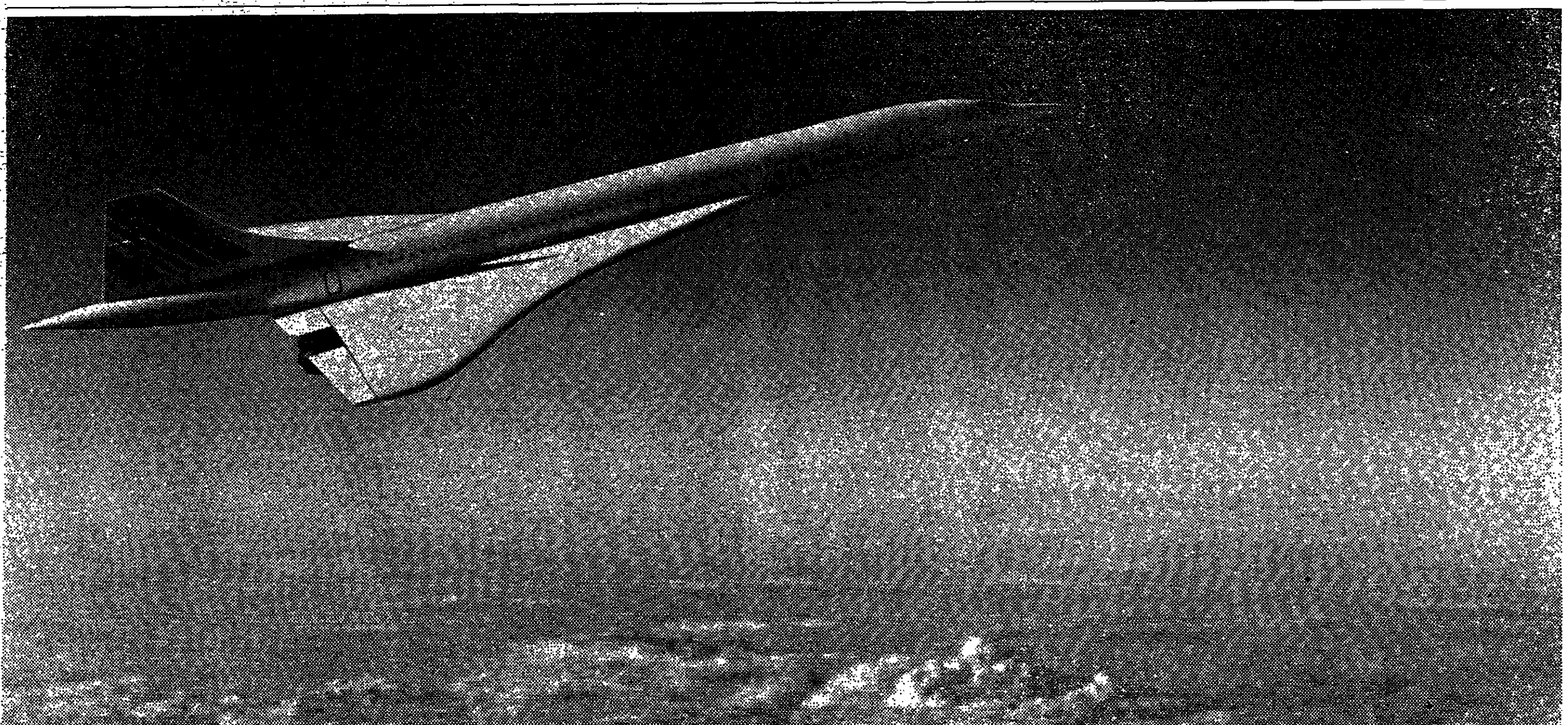
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**AIR FRANCE**



## Boeing 707 Ends Up at Damascus Airport

## Hijackers of Kuwaiti Airliner Surrender, Release Hostages

BEIRUT, July 10 (AP)—The hijackers of a Kuwaiti airliner gave themselves up today to Syrian authorities at Damascus airport and released their remaining hostages.

The aircraft, a Boeing 707 of Kuwait Airways, had landed in Damascus today after leaving Kuwait airport. It was originally thought that the plane was headed for Aden, the capital of Southern Yemen.

The hijackers, believed to be ex-Palestinians, had released all of the passengers in Kuwait be-

fore taking off for Damascus. In return they received the chief of Kuwait security and the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization as substitute hostages, in addition to keeping the British members of the plane's crew.

The gunmen seized the plane Friday night while it was on a regular flight from Beirut to Kuwait.

## Syria Not Target

Damascus radio said the hijackers had emphasized that their action was not aimed at Syria

and that it was then that they were allowed to land at Damascus airport.

The Syrian announcement appeared to refute speculation earlier that the gunmen had wanted to force authorities in Damascus to release Palestinians allegedly held in Syrian prisons.

Damascus radio quoted the leader of the hijackers, a man identified as Abu Sayed, as saying that their operation was aimed at forcing the release of the main Palestinian guerrilla organization, el-Fatah.

A Fatah spokesman denied that Mr. Sayed was a member and said that he was a fugitive from the law. The spokesman added that he had been in a Palestinian prison in Lebanon for taking bribes and engaging in extortion before "an intelligence service of an Arab country helped his escape." The Arab state in question was not identified.

Palestinian sources said the hijacking was directed at discrediting el-Fatah and its leader, Yasser Arafat.

## News Analysis

## Kidnap-Slaying Casts Light on Egypt's Divisions

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, July 10 (AP)—The slaying of a former cabinet minister and the discovery that it was the work of extremists, Muslim fanatics apparently bent on a campaign of terrorism in the name of Islam have shocked Egypt and cast a glaring light on some of the country's political and religious divisions.

Unlike the food-price riots of January, this affair was not directly challenged the authority of President Anwar Sadat's government. The killing has been universally condemned as cowardly, senseless and repugnant to Muslim teaching. But there has been widespread criticism of the security forces for their handling of the case, of the Egyptian religious establishment and of Mr. Sadat's political policies that are felt to have encouraged the resurgence of Muslim extremist groups.

There are even subdued voices asking whether the political liberalism with which Mr. Sadat has replaced the police state system of his predecessor, Gamal Abdel Nasser, is worth it if this is the price.

The government, precariously balanced between Mr. Sadat's commitment to political liberalism and the need for security in a society where violence and intrigue are never far below the surface, has acted with mixed firmness and restraint.

## Military Trial Ordered

Mr. Sadat, who was in Gabon for an Organization of African Unity conference when the kidnapping and slaying occurred last weekend, did not interrupt his official schedule, leaving the investigation to his Premier and interior minister, Mamdouh Salem, a career police officer. But Mr. Sadat did order that the suspects be tried by a military court, a practice that was common under Nasser but which Mr. Sadat has sought to avoid.

Mr. Salem warned publicly that "those who tamper with security and freedom will be severely punished," a reaffirmation of the government's policy of tolerating dissent but dealing harshly with those who go too far.

The victim was Mohammed Hussein Zahaby, a scholar from the University of Al Azhar, the citadel of Muslim learning, who until last November was minister of religious endowments. He was kidnapped and slain by members of a bizarre and fanatical Muslim cult.

This organization believes Egypt's government is corrupt, its religious leaders heretical and its social structure immoral. Its members oppose the emancipation of women and preach that true Muslims should leave Egypt for countries where the Islamic code is the law of the land.

## Resurgent Orthodoxy

In the last few years Egypt has seen a resurgence of Islamic orthodoxy and of revulsion

## 8 Die, 50 Injured In Bomb Blast in Car in Damascus

TEL AVIV, July 10 (AP)—A bomb exploded in a car in central Damascus, killing 8 persons and injuring at least 50 others, the Damascus radio said today.

The report, monitored here, said the explosion damaged a mosque and a hotel. The radio said Syria has evidence that Iraq was behind the bombing.

A bomb exploded in a car in the Syrian capital last Monday, killing 6 persons and wounding 11. Syria said that that blast, outside Syria's Air Defense Command Headquarters, also was engineered by Iraq, which has been blamed for a series of explosions in Syrian cities during the last year.

The two Arab nations are ruled by rival wings of the Arab Socialist Ba'ath party. Their ideological differences carried them to the brink of war when Iraq massed troops along Syria's border last year after Syria sent soldiers to quell the civil war in Lebanon.

against the secularization of society. Occasionally the country's leaders pay lip service to it, as in last year's legislation restricting the sale of alcoholic beverages.

The political analysis says that Mr. Sadat has generally condoned if not encouraged these groups to counter the leftist influence in the country's universities and other institutions where it flourished under Nasser.

The fundamentalist Muslim sects have a record of violence, most recently when they scored the occasion of the January riots to sack and burn nightclubs and cabarets. But the death of Mr.

Zahaby and the declarations of kidnappers that others would be killed and a campaign of terrorism launched, put them far beyond the limits of what the government is prepared to tolerate.

The group's leader, Shukri Ahmed Mustafa, who was arrested Friday, reportedly told the police that the group has more than 4,000 members prepared to carry out a terror campaign. When an explosive device went off in one of Cairo's main downtown squares yesterday morning, the police immediately blamed Mr. Mustafa's organization.

Mr. Mustafa has been arrested

twice since 1967 for anti-government activities and twice released in political amnesties. He escaped capture when the police rounded up some members of the group on charges of forming an illegal secret party in 1975.

The fact that Mr. Mustafa and his followers were well known to the police and apparently well supplied with money and weapons has raised the question about why they were allowed to remain at large. Liberal commentators have reacted nervously to this, warning against a return to the days when people were arrested because they were potentially dangerous.

## Hussein, Sadat End Talks on Palestinian Role

CAIRO, July 10 (UPI)—King Hussein of Jordan returned to Amman today after two days of talks with President Anwar Sadat. The talks centered on the Palestinian role in a Middle East peace settlement.

Mr. Sadat met with King Hussein yesterday in Alexandria and then again today.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy said that during the negotiations Mr. Sadat called for an "explicit link" between Jordan and a projected Palestinian state which the Arabs want

set up on the Jordan West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Mr. Sadat described this as an ideal solution and said that the link should be agreed upon before the Geneva peace conference is convened, probably next fall.

Mr. Fahmy did not explain the nature of the proposed link but said that it should be in the form of a federation or a confederation between Jordan and the new state.

King Hussein backs the idea but believes that the Palestinians

in the region should be polled first to determine if they endorse it.

Mr. Sadat's proposal would circumvent Israeli opposition to Palestinian participation at the Geneva conference officials said. By setting up this "link" in advance, the Jordanians and Palestinians can send a unified delegation to the conference.

King Hussein's government and the Palestine Liberation Organization opened talks in Amman recently on their relationship but failed to make headway.

## U.S. Indians Asking Arab Advice On How to Exploit Energy Riches

DENVER, July 10 (UPI)—A dozen American Indian tribes, controlling at least 35 per cent of U.S. uranium and 30 per cent of its oil, met twice recently with members of Arab nations to learn bargaining techniques of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, an Indian spokesman said yesterday.

A third meeting is scheduled for later this week, said Peter MacDonald, Navajo chairman and a member of the Council of Energy Resource Tribes.

"We're looking for information," Mr. MacDonald told the Denver Post. "We believe they (OPEC) have a certain amount of information and technology that would be most valuable to us."

"We've found how energy companies have dealt with them in the past—bad leases and one-sided operations. We wanted to see if they could give us some technical assistance we can't get from the U.S. government," he said. He said Indians were interested in setting up their own version of the energy cartel.

Mr. MacDonald decided to give details of the talks, held in Washington, but he said the Indians were looking for outside help in developing their energy resources because of federal foot-dragging.

He said the discussions with OPEC were initiated by the Indians, and a formal statement would be made soon. He listed the tribes as Apache, Sioux, Navajo, Crow, Blackfoot, Shoshone, Cheyenne, Ute, Pueblo, Chippewa, Cree and Yakima.

## S. African Province Weighs Multiracial Local Government

JOHANNESBURG, July 10 (AP)—A provincial official in South Africa's Natal Province has announced that white, black and Indian leaders will meet later this month for unprecedented talks aimed at creating a multiracial government there.

Such a move, which has been quietly discussed for several months, would run counter to South Africa's long-established policies of white supremacy and racial separation.

Frank Martin, senior member of the Provincial Executive Council, is announcing the meeting Friday, said that the agenda would be left open so that black leaders would not commit themselves to anything simply by attending.

If preliminary agreement on objectives can be reached, full-scale talks would become a possibility, he said.

A 1970 government census found that Natal, in eastern South Africa, had a population of 449,000 whites, 67,000 "coloreds," or persons of mixed race, 515,000 Indians and 1.1 million blacks.

Mr. Martin gave no details of the provincial leadership's plans but in a recent newspaper interview he said "our scheme" would recognize blacks as permanent residents of urban areas and would extend full civil rights to them.

South Africa's ruling National party has been split recently over whether or how to recognize the rights of urban blacks living outside their designated tribal homelands.

"We would also like to see immediate self-government granted to all urban communities with multiracial metropolitan boards to coordinate services in the large urban areas," Mr. Martin said in the interview.

In broad outline, what we envisage is a situation where the pluralistic nature of our society is recognized. We want to avoid the domination of one race group by another," he added.

Unlike South Africa's three other provinces dominated by Afrikaners descended from Dutch, French and German settlers, Natal's whites are mainly English-speaking South Africans. The

province has a relatively high proportion of opposition United party members of Parliament.

The Sunday Tribune newspaper in Durban, Natal's most populous city, reported last month that Natal's administrators seek full internal autonomy, including control over racial matters.

The central government would retain responsibility for defense, communications, railroads and agriculture, the newspaper said.

The hints of impending moves toward racial accommodation in Natal have not yet drawn the opposition of the National party, Interior Minister Connie Mulder has approved a "consultation" within Natal. But Mr. Mulder said that powers vested in the central government would not be handed over to the provinces and the Executive Council could only discuss matters within its powers.

## S. Africa Black Receives 5-Year Banning Order

JOHANNESBURG, July 10 (AP)—A prominent black official in the coastal city of East London has been served with a five-year order restricting him to his home from dusk to dawn, the Rand Daily Mail reported yesterday.

Thandi Zani, publicity officer for the Black People's Convention, a nonviolent black opposition group, received the banning order, which also prohibits him from having visitors except some members of his immediate family.

No reason was given for the order. The minister of justice has the authority to ban any individual without giving a reason.

In nearby King William's Town, meanwhile, an inquest court investigating the death in police detention last August of Mapetla Mohapi found no one responsible for his death. The magistrate did not deliver a formal verdict of suicide as claimed by police but found that "death had occurred due to asphyxia (lack of oxygen) and suffocation by hanging."



MARCHING TOGETHER—West Point cadets standing in attention awaiting instructions on first day arrival last week. 104 women were admitted to academy out of a total 1,470 students. It is the second year women are attending the military academy.

## Unauthorized Protest Is Tolerated

## Spain Basques Begin Marches Seeking Autonomy, Amnesty

MADRID, July 10 (Reuters)—Four columns of Basques set off today on a march to back demands for a full amnesty for political prisoners and autonomy for the Basque provinces of Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya, Alava and Navarre. The marchers, starting in each province, will meet in the Navarre capital, Pamplona, on Aug. 30.

A column of Basque emigrants and exiles set out from Brussels today to join the others in Pamplona.

The marches in Spain, although not authorized, are being tolerated by authorities.

Cabinet to Meet

In Madrid, new ministers prepared for the first meeting tomorrow of the Cabinet formed by Premier Adolfo Suarez after the June 15 elections. Heading the agenda will be a discussion of the measures needed to restore the economy.

Both the government and the opposition agree that urgent steps must be taken to curb inflation, now about 30 per cent, and the balance of payments deficit, which was \$4.3 billion last year, and ease unemployment, now standing at 6 per cent, or 800,000 persons.

A liberal newspaper, *Diario 16*, said yesterday that the government might decide tomorrow to devalue the peseta by 20 per cent.

3 Parties Legalized

Yesterday, the government legalized the Carlist party, which supports the claims of Prince Carlos Hugo. The Carlists fought

U.S. Treasury Warns Town on Race Policy

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Treasury Department says it may use its administrative powers for the first time to deny revenue-sharing funds to a community accused of discrimination.

The result of a hearing planned for later this summer could be a cutoff of funds for Claremont, N.C., unless town officials can prove they are not discriminating against the only black family to own property in the community. "The town has been accused of denying water and sewer service to the family."

Attack in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, July 10 (AP)—Five gunmen in an automobile opened fire on the home of an executive of the French auto firm, Peugeot, on Friday, killing a police guard and wounding the businessman, Andres Gasparovic, and another guard, police sources said yesterday.

Food Poison Strikes 800 at Japanese Fair

OSAKA, Japan, July 10 (Reuters)—Box lunches served at a furniture fair here today were blamed for an outbreak of food poisoning that put at least 800 persons in hospitals.

About one-third of the 2,500 fair visitors were hit by the outbreak and police said that many victims were found lying on the ground vomiting.

Victim of Archaic Laws

Beautiful, historic Istanbul is also overcrowded, Bro-

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ISTANBUL, July 10 (AP)—Istanbul, mayor of this ancient city which once was a capital of Christendom and later the capital of the Ottoman Empire, said today:

"There are not many cities in the world like Istanbul with its history, beauty and architecture. Yet we are ruining it."

Located on the Bosphorus between Europe and Asia, Istanbul is slowly being strangled. The city's population now is about 4.5 million and it grows by 200,000 yearly. At best, it will reach 7 million by the end of the century, at worst, perhaps 12 million. Half of its population, it is estimated, already lives in slum dwellings.

Jammed With Autos

Its narrow streets are now clogged by automobile traffic. An urban expert, Prof. Vakur Versan of Istanbul University, said an additional 200 cars join the traffic jam every day. The Bosphorus Bridge, completed only three years ago, is also jammed.

## Unauthorized Protest Is Tolerated

## Spain Basques Begin Marches Seeking Autonomy, Amnesty

MADRID, July 10 (Reuters)—Four columns of Basques set off today on a march to back demands for a full amnesty for political prisoners and autonomy for the Basque provinces of Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya, Alava and Navarre. The marchers, starting in each province, will meet in the Navarre capital, Pamplona, on Aug. 30.

A column of Basque emigrants and exiles set out from Brussels today to join the others in Pamplona.

The marches in Spain, although not authorized, are being tolerated by authorities.

Cabinet to Meet

In Madrid, new ministers prepared for the first meeting tomorrow of the Cabinet formed by Premier Adolfo Suarez after the June 15 elections. Heading the agenda will be a discussion of the measures needed to restore the economy.

Both the government and the opposition agree that urgent steps must be taken to curb inflation, now about 30 per cent, and the balance of payments deficit, which was \$4.3 billion last year, and ease unemployment, now standing at 6 per cent, or 800,000 persons.

A liberal newspaper, *Diario 16*, said yesterday that the government might decide tomorrow to devalue the peseta by 20 per cent.

3 Parties Legalized

Yesterday, the government legalized the Carlist party, which supports the claims of Prince Carlos Hugo. The Carlists fought

U.S. Treasury Warns Town on Race Policy

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—The Treasury Department says it may use its administrative powers for the first time to deny revenue-sharing funds to a community accused of discrimination.

The result of a hearing planned for later this summer could be a cutoff of funds for Claremont, N.C., unless town officials can prove they are not discriminating against the only black family to own property in the community. "The town has been accused of denying water and sewer service to the family."

Attack in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, July 10 (AP)—Five gunmen in an automobile opened fire on the home of an executive of the French auto firm, Peugeot, on Friday, killing a police guard and wounding the businessman, Andres Gasparovic, and another guard, police sources said yesterday.

Food Poison Strikes 800 at Japanese Fair

OSAKA, Japan, July 10 (Reuters)—Box lunches served at a furniture fair here today were blamed for an outbreak of food poisoning that put at least 800 persons in hospitals.

About one-third of the 2,500 fair visitors were hit by the outbreak and police said that many victims were found lying on the ground vomiting.

Victim of Archaic Laws

Beautiful, historic Istanbul is also overcrowded, Bro-

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

ISTANBUL, July 10 (AP)—Istanbul, mayor of this ancient city which once was a capital of Christendom and later the capital of the Ottoman Empire, said today:

"There are not many cities in the world like Istanbul with its history, beauty and architecture. Yet we are ruining it."

Located on the Bosphorus between Europe and Asia, Istanbul is slowly being strangled. The city's population now is about 4.5 million and it grows by 200,000 yearly. At best, it will reach 7 million by the end of the century, at worst, perhaps 12 million. Half of its population, it is estimated, already lives in slum dwellings.

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## Fear Grave Economic Setback

## French-Canadian Executives Caution Against Separatism

By Ronald L. Soble

MONTREAL, July 10.—"I'm a nationalist," said Louis Desmarais, a French Canadian business executive. "I understand the frustrations of the French-speaking Quebecers: they've been left out of everything. But I don't want to see Quebec go."

Mr. Desmarais, 54, is deputy chairman of Montreal-based Pulp Corporation of Canada Ltd., a diversified transportation and financial company which ranks among Canada's 100 largest firms.

His views are important because his roots are in Canada's French-speaking population as is the struggle of the Parti Quebecois to gain sovereignty for Quebec.

Should Quebec Premier René Levesque find that his power base is slipping, he might have to revise his plans for a referendum on separating Quebec from the Canadian Confederation. Mr. Levesque has said that he would call the referendum within two years.

Remarks like those of Mr. Desmarais against an independent Quebec are becoming more commonplace among the province's corporate leaders. Although many businessmen will be reluctant to speak for the record because of the delicate political situation, they appear to be moving toward a clear consensus.

How to preserve Canadian national unity is the dominating topic of conversation in Montreal, a city which accounts for about half of the province of Quebec's business activity.

Edginess but No Panic

Over lunch in Old Montreal, where the city's financial community is concentrated in a district whose buildings date back several hundred years, or over cocktails in a fashionable bistro in the Sherbrooke Street area in the city's downtown section, the talk reveals edginess over Quebec's uncertain future, but no panic.

Some corporations with home offices in Quebec are talking about moving to Ontario or other provinces. Some "for sale" signs have been sprouting in Westmount, an expensive residential area where many English-speaking executives live. Some individual funds and valuables are being transferred to Ontario but so far there is no documented mass exodus or capital flight.

Although the most recent survey of the Gallup Poll of Canada shows that 63 per cent of those questioned in Quebec oppose independence, it is not clear whether Mr. Levesque's Parti Quebecois will modify its views on the issue.

Emotions High

However, emotions are running high on the separatist objectives of the Parti Quebecois and the business community could use its considerable economic leverage to counter some of those views.

Louis Desmarais and his brother, Paul, who is the Power Corporation's chairman and chief executive officer, were among 325 French-speaking Quebec businessmen who a few weeks ago signed a letter to Mr. Levesque telling him, in effect, to go slow on his party's French-language policies which form the fabric of the independence movement.

Mr. Levesque's language proposals, the letter said, "will hinder the economic development of our milieu and will give free rein to intolerance both within and outside Quebec."

Particularly galling to much of Quebec's business community is the charter of the French language currently being debated in the provincial legislature.

Language Provisions

The legislation would require that by 1983 French would be the primary language spoken by companies with 50 or more employees. Multinational firms, such as banks, maintain that English is the language of international business. And many French-speaking executives say that the choice of language should be left to the individual.

The charter would also generally restrict children to academic instruction in French unless one

of the child's parents was educated in English in Quebec. Company officials claim that provision would make it increasingly difficult to transfer talent into Quebec from rest of predominantly English-speaking Canada or, indeed, other countries.

Growing opposition to the plans in the program has worried some of the businessmen. Mr. Levesque's move to power in 1976 has provoked Quebec business leaders to argue that the province could be an economic boon to the province.

Developing Quebec's culture can be accomplished in the Canadian Confederation they contend. This means that a new federal-province relationship would have to be worked out and as a result the businessmen say that the language bill would have to be modified to preserve rights so that Quebecers speak the language of choice.

But Mr. Desmarais's view of French-speaking Quebecers traditionally have made up of the province's blue-collar workers and of every well documented.

Equal Opportunities

Therefore, although 1 speaking businessmen are for preservation of the rights they also are pushing equal educational and profit opportunities for French Canadians in a province where hierarchies of many large companies have been dominant English-speaking executives.

Business leaders view a Quebec as a moderate voice to them. They in that when the referendum on independence, the language referendum may not separating at all but on federal status of province.

"This feeling in Quebec separating" is softening up, Desmarais said. "But a change over Quebec's economic issue is resolved."

The extent of the "chick" difficult to assess. But it has affected the province's economic climate.

Some Quebec-based firms moved their home offices to provinces.

Shift to Toronto

For example, CAE Inc. Ltd., a major company in aerospace, electronics, nuclear metals fields, recently moved corporate offices to Toronto.

Although the move involves a dozen top executives a firm still is investing in its electronics subsidiary in Montreal and a feeling of emerging dominance of Canada's commercial and financial center will be accentuated.

A recent Quebec study indicated that head-office business in Montreal made up 12 per cent of the area's activity. As this business report said, it injures profits of other industries supporting it, in such fields as printing and publishing.

In recent months, the said, an estimated 50 head have moved out along with estimated 4,000 jobs.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Vatican Warns Lefebvre Against

VATICAN CITY, July 10.—In a stern declaration, the Vatican again has threatened "appropriate canonical sanctions" against the Rev. Marcel Lefebvre, the rebellious archbishop who recently the Pope in ordaining 14 priests.

The declaration, read by the Vatican spokesman, stated that Lefebvre's recent actions "are a case of flagrant disobedience which causes profound and spiritual bitterness."

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Alarm Raised

Thus the city is threatened economic suffocation, while raised an alarm even in Turkey's borders.

In 1973, the World Bank for a number of urban development studies and held out for help in financing. But World Bank is still waiting for the Turkish parliament to pass the necessary enabling legislation.

The current state of the Turkish government's finances, it is said, Turkey will take on more obligations in the near future.

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## Rights, Atomic Energy, Economy at Issue

### Mr. Schmidt Agenda Is Familiar

Murray Seeger

July 10.—When West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and President Carter sit down Wednesday, their talks will look remarkably familiar.

The three issues that have the special relationship between the two men have been the same since Mr. Schmidt's first visit to the White House in 1973: human rights, the Soviet Union and the Middle East.

Mr. Schmidt's first visit to the White House in 1973 was a landmark event. It was the first time a German Chancellor had visited the President of the United States.

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While they claim to agree with the principles as the President has enunciated them, the West Germans, and most Europeans, do not believe in preaching morals to other nations. Moral issues should be separated from practical considerations of politics and economics, the Europeans believe.

Mr. Schmidt has been delegated by the nine members of the European Common Market to make this point to Mr. Carter in stronger terms than it has been made before.

The Soviet Union has warned the West Germans, as it warned France, that the U.S. campaign for human rights could jeopardize political détente between the Communist and non-Communist world.

Détente is the cornerstone of West German foreign policy. Politicians are wary of the extra-ordinary expansion in contacts between people in the two German states, which has been brought about in recent years and which has given the people in East Germany much hope and moral support.

Italy Communists Admit Strain in E. European Ties

ROME, July 10 (UPI).—The Italian Communist party said today that Eurocommunism would create serious political problems for the parties that are in power in Western Europe.

The warning, contained in an editorial in the Communist newspaper, L'Unità, by its editor-in-chief, Enrico Berlinguer, appeared to mean that Eurocommunism would increasingly attract Communists in Western Europe and thus get them in trouble with orthodox Moscow Communists.

L'Unità acknowledged East-West strains in the Communist movement as the Italian and Czechoslovak Communist parties were moving closer to a rupture. Last week, the Italian party defied the Prague leadership by recognizing a prominent Czech dissident and signer of the Charter 77 manifesto, Zdenek Mlynar.

Mr. Mlynar, who was secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist party's Central Committee when Alexander Dubcek unsuccessfully attempted to liberalize the system in 1968, has long been an outcast in his country. He emigrated to Austria last month. During the last few days, Mr. Mlynar has reported to Italian Communist officials here on the Czechoslovak situation.

lowing what it calls "quiet diplomacy." West Germany has improved political and economic ties with the Communist world, with which it shares a long border.

A provocative or overly zealous, moralistic U.S. president could jeopardize that progress and increase the direct security risks for Western Europe, many West Germans believe.

In a recent speech, Mr. Schmidt said, "Détente has brought success for the Germans in particular, in a manner and to an extent which could not have been expected at the beginning of the road."

Flow of Refugees. "I am thinking of the extraordinary expansion in contacts between people in the two German states, which has been brought about in recent years and which has given the people in East Germany much hope and moral support."

"I am thinking, too, of the remarkable increase in the number of people of German descent returning from the Soviet Union and from Romania over the past three years. Altogether, 45,000 ethnic Germans have come to the West from Eastern Europe in the last three years, and the flow is continuing. This is the most important human rights issue in West Germany and the Schmidt government is worried that the Communists could stop the flow of refugees at any time."

The two other important issues before Mr. Carter and Mr. Schmidt are less provocative but still persistent—the coordination of economic and nuclear energy policies.

West Germany, like most of the other energy-poor industrial countries, believes it must build fast-breeder nuclear reactors to generate power. Mr. Carter has been trying to discourage such development as a security risk.

Partly in response to U.S. pressure, West Germany and France agreed to limit their exports of nuclear technology. But the agreement was less comprehensive than what Mr. Carter had sought.

May Yield on Economy. Mr. Schmidt may be prepared to give some ground to the long-term U.S. pressure for more reduction of the West German economy to help other, weaker nations recover from the long world recession.

Bonn officials have been embarrassed that the economy has not grown as fast as planned and that unemployment remains at nearly a million workers. To keep their pledge to achieve a growth rate of 5 per cent this year, the West Germans may



GREAT CATCH—The world Frisbee champion of the canine set, Ashley Whippet, showing the New York pooches how it's done. He was just warming up to defend his crown on Aug. 28 in Pasadena, Calif.

have to stimulate the economy more by greater government spending or by easing monetary policy even more than it has been relaxed.

This issue of unemployment has cost Mr. Schmidt dearly. The German Labor Federation, a mainstay of his Social Democratic party, has for many months been calling for more stimulation of the economy.

When the leaders of the country's banks, corporations, economic institutes and government sat down last Tuesday for one of their semiannual conferences on the economy, the labor delegation was absent for the first time in 10 years.

Union leaders said they were protesting the action by several corporations challenging new legislation that permits workers to join management boards. The protest was also seen as a slap at Mr. Schmidt's leadership.

The Chancellor was able to get his budget approved by the Bundestag (parliament) by only a small margin last month. To

do so he had to reduce a proposed tax increase and then agree that most of the new revenue would go to the states and not the federal government.

Mr. Schmidt has survived a vote of confidence with his full 10-vote majority, but many observers have asserted he would be in deeper trouble if his conservative opposition were better organized.

Los Angeles Times.

### Britain Levies Fine On Swedish Trawler

LERWICK, Shetland Islands, July 10 (Reuters).—A Swedish trawler skipper was fined £10,000 (£17,300) yesterday for violating British North Sea fishery regulations.

The boat's agent said that the skipper had understood from Swedish fishing authorities that industrial fishing was permitted. But the court said it had been banned to the Swedes since April 1.

### Oppose Intervention on Horn

## Kenya, the Sudan Join Hands On Political, Trade Questions

By Roger Mann

NAIROBI, July 10 (WP).—Facing military threats from some of their neighbors and hostile propaganda from others, Kenya and the Sudan are becoming friends.

Although the Sudan still relies heavily on Egypt for moral and military support, a 16-man delegation from Khartoum signed an agreement here last week that is designed to foster economic and political cooperation.

Only a few years ago, the Sudan, a member of the Arab League, was Kenya's most remote neighbor in every respect. But now they plan to translate ideological agreement into a 600-mile road that will make the Kenyan port of Mombasa the gateway to the outside world for the isolated but potentially rich southern region of the Sudan.

If the talk of developing the southern Sudan into the breadbasket of the Arab world becomes

reality, Kenya will benefit because Nairobi-based engineering, construction and marketing companies would be in line for lucrative contracts.

In signing the joint communiqué, the Sudanese foreign minister, Mansour Khalid, said, "Our minds were as one on all the issues we discussed." Mr. Khalid thanked Kenya for allowing the Palestine Liberation Organization to open a Nairobi office, a decision that is destined to result in other Arab dividends for Kenya.

### United Against Intrusion

Kenya's recent shift from an equivocal stance on the Middle East to a pro-Arab policy has pleased the Sudanese. Kenyan Foreign Minister Mnyua Waiyaki, said, "We are uncomfortable with foreign interference in Africa, especially on her horn." In what sounded like a reference to the Soviet Union and perhaps Cuba, Mr. Waiyaki added, "We have decided to fight together against uninvited foreign intrusion."

In May, the Sudan expelled about 90 Soviet military advisers and ordered the Soviet Union to reduce its embassy staff in Khartoum. Kenya and the Sudan stand alone in this part of the world in pursuing an anti-Communist foreign policy and both recently began receiving U.S. military assistance.

In the short run, Kenya stands to profit most because of potential exports of agricultural and manufactured goods to the Sudan. Between 1973 and last year, the value of Kenyan exports to the Sudan jumped from \$1.5 million to \$10.5 million. The Sudan, which previously had exported nothing to Kenya, sold \$340,000 worth of goods here last year.

### Arab Investors Arrive

The Sudan, with a population of 16 million and with Arab-donated petrodollars to spend, could become the largest consumer of Kenyan goods once the road is built. The Sudan's influence with the oil-producing Arab states could help Kenya improve its position in other lucrative markets. Arabs who are investing in the Sudan are dropping into Kenya for a look and they seem to like what they see.

It is no coincidence that African-Arab cooperation was near the top of the list of 16 points in the joint communiqué. Now that both countries are facing armed conflicts on their borders—the Sudan on its Ethiopian frontier, Kenya on its border with Somalia—each is reassured to have a friendly neighbor.

## Belize Is Seeking U.S. Military Help If Denied by U.K.

WASHINGTON, July 10 (UPI).—Prime Minister George Price of Belize said he wants the United States to provide military security for his nation when it receives independence if Britain rejects that role.

Mr. Price was in Washington for negotiations between Britain and Guatemala over a territorial dispute concerning Belize, a self-governing British territory.

He said Friday he also wants the United States to "support the complete independence of Belize" by endorsing a resolution to be presented in the UN General Assembly.

Mr. Price said: "I want the United States to support Belize to the degree that becomes necessary" in the event that Guatemala "desires to expand its territory" into lands claimed by Belize, including sending troops if necessary. (In Guatemala Reuters reported that President Kjell Laugerud said last week's talks with Britain over the dispute averted an armed conflict.)

### EEC Will Challenge

## French Tobacco Hold

BRUSSELS, July 10 (REUTERS).—A case is to be brought against the French government in the European Court of Justice by the European Economic Community's executive body for the French government's monopoly in tobacco exports.

The European Commission claims that the monopoly infringes on the Treaty of Rome despite the recent adjustments the French have made in their tobacco policy. The state continues to be in sole charge of manufactured tobacco exports as well as of imports originating in a third country but sold in another EEC member state.

### Baby Mammoth Found

## Frozen in Siberia Soil

MOSCOW, July 10 (Reuters).—The body of a baby mammoth, preserved in frozen soil for 12,000 years, has been found in eastern Siberia, Tass reported.

Soviet scientists said that the mammoth, found in the Magadan mine, is the first preserved body of a young animal to be discovered.

### French Offices Bombed

RENNES, France, July 10 (Reuters).—Electricity offices in Saint-Malo and Dinan were hit today by bombs placed by a local group objecting to the building of nuclear power stations in the area, a statement to a Dinan newspaper said.

# The Results of Enterprise



## Remarkable Performance in all major Export Markets.

### Highlights 1976

Record sales in all major world markets, greatly improved earnings, substantial investment in plant and equipment, an impressive increase in cash flow, and a strengthening of capital and reserves—these are the highpoints of last year.

### Sales

Total car sales were up 22% to 275,296 units. Exports accounted for more than 50%. Total Group sales reached DM 4.7 billion as against DM 3.6 billion in 1975. BMW cars are now being sold in 125 countries with 87 variations of the basic models in production to meet specific local requirements and

tastes. Motorcycle sales also contributed to the excellent year with production reaching an all time high.

### Finance

Total investment edged up to DM 419.1 million. Capital and reserves were raised by DM 93 million. In 1976, BMW Overseas Enterprises N.V., Curaçao, was established. This company raised a very successful Sfrs. 100 million bond issue through a syndicate of leading Swiss banks managed by Union Bank of Switzerland. These funds provide the long-term

financial base for international development. BMW also took advantage of favourable trends in capital markets and strengthened its financial structure extensively to prepare itself for future fluctuations in automotive sales.

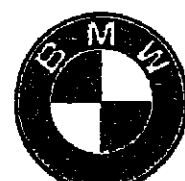
### Organization

Long-term international planning resulted in the establishment of two holding companies for corporate coordination, one in Zurich, Switzerland, the other in Wilmington, Del., USA, in line with international

### Looking ahead

The outlook for 1977 is one of healthy optimism bearing in mind, however, the possible impact of outside influences such as renewed inflation, import controls, currency fluctuations and energy restrictions.

During the first quarter of 1977, BMW unit sales in Germany were up by 15% and demand for the Company's high quality products continues unabated worldwide.





## Concorde: Passing the Buck

The continuing refusal of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to face its responsibilities in the matter of the Concorde has become a national embarrassment. By voting last week to continue the "temporary" ban against operations of the Concorde at Kennedy Airport while more "studies" are conducted, the Port Authority's members have abused their power and denied fair treatment to two of this nation's oldest allies. They have done it, so far as we can tell, to shift to the courts the repercussions of a decision that ought to be made by someone other than judges.

The issue, at this point, is not whether the Concorde should be allowed to operate out of Kennedy Airport. It is whether the Concorde's owners, the British and French governments, will be given a chance to meet that airport's noise standards. The Port Authority won't say that the Concorde is too noisy to meet the standards. It won't say that it isn't too noisy. It won't permit tests of the airplane to determine how noisy it really is. And it won't say anything about the situation at all except that it isn't going to decide anything of substance.

The Port Authority's position is that it has consistently enforced its noise standards down through the years. But when jet airplanes were first introduced, the Port Authority tested them and gave their owners a chance to modify the planes and the operating procedures so that they could meet the standards. It refuses to do that for the Concorde. Beyond that, the federal government claims that the noise standards the Port Authority says it has are not being enforced against other airplanes. The Justice Department told the courts a couple of months ago that "subsonic aircraft regularly violate the so-called 112 PNdB

limit without being denied future access to JFK or other sanctions."

We can understand the motivation that has led the Port Authority to stall for 16 months on the application of the two foreign governments for landing rights. It arises out of political fear. If the Concorde begins to operate out of that airport, the Port Authority may have on its hands a widespread public demonstration in protest as well as serious legal and political repercussions. If it refuses to let the plane land, it will have affronted the federal government, not to mention the British and French, and may have triggered serious trade reprisals or other international repercussions.

So, the Port Authority's members have ducked. As a result, the matter will go back into the courts on a claim that it is deliberately discriminating against the Concorde. That will have the effect of shifting to the courts not only the responsibility for a fair decision but the criticism that will inevitably flow from it. Fortunately for the country—because decisions do have to be made—courts do not often duck. Nevertheless, they ought not to be forced to decide matters just because other officials are afraid of the possible repercussions. The failure of the Port Authority to do its duty in this case is a classic example of a significant and unwelcome development. Nationwide, judges are being called on by elected and appointed officials to wield more and more control over daily life in this country—control that the courts by their nature are not well equipped to exercise. And the elected and appointed officials who are supposed to be exercising this power are doing so less and less.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Probing the Korean Case

There wasn't much debate before the Senate decided by voice vote recently to authorize a new special prosecutor to pursue the investigation of alleged Korean influence-buying on Capitol Hill. One can think of several reasons why the idea was accepted so readily. For one thing, it never hurts for senators to endorse a vigorous probe of a scandal that so far seems to be centered in the House. Beyond that, the plan advanced by Sen. Don Riegle, D-Mich., would give the attorney general 90 days either to find the allegations "unsubstantiated" or turn the matter over to a court-appointed prosecutor. These options should appeal both to those who want a full inquiry and to those who prefer to have the Justice Department contain the case and wrap it up soon.

Congressional Republican leaders have been especially skeptical of a Democratic administration's ability to investigate affairs involving prominent Hill Democrats. But here, too, some other factors may be in play. On June 9, for instance, House Minority Leader John J. Rhodes, D-Ariz., called for a special prosecutor partly as a way of stopping Justice Department leaks. Oddly enough, two days earlier The New York Times had carried a leaked report that the scandals may touch some prominent Republicans.

We don't want to be unduly cynical about this. It is striking, though, that no advocate of a special inquiry has set forth any specific evidence that the Justice Department is

incapable of handling this case. The sheer length of the investigation does not prove that Justice has been dallying. The case is very subtle and complex; some key figures are out of the country or shielded by diplomatic immunity, and bribery and influence-peddling can be devilishly hard to prove.

To some, those very factors suggest that at least the appearance of political conflicts is unavoidable, so that a special prosecutor should be named to bolster public confidence. But that line of argument assumes that regular agencies of justice cannot be trusted to handle politically sensitive cases at all—and that special prosecutors are inherently more upright and effective and untainted by politics or personal ambition than the people entrusted with the day-to-day enforcement of the nation's laws. If that view is to be one of the enduring legacies of Watergate, it promises to be a very ingenious and dangerous one.

At some point, the Korean affair might become the sort of case in which a special prosecutor is required. Right now, however, the Justice Department should press ahead. If members of Congress want to prove their commitment to rooting out corruption on the Hill, they can best do so by investigating the scandal vigorously themselves and dealing firmly with colleagues whose conduct, while perhaps not provably criminal, has abused the public trust.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Some Small Steps to Peking

Chinese officials have been telling American visitors—former Chief of Naval Operations Elmo Zumwalt is the most recent—that the Carter administration must sever the umbilical cord that binds the United States to the Nationalist government on Taiwan. It is an issue on which the post-Mao leadership has become increasingly strident. Secretary of State Vance's address on Asian policy last week emphasized respect for "China's strong commitments to independence, unity, and self-reliance," and reiterated the basic tenets of Washington's China policy, but it offered no specific proposals for giving effect to the stated desire of the administration to "normalize" relations with the People's Republic.

The danger is an impasse. Peking refuses to forswear, on grounds of principle, its sovereign right to use force if necessary to assert its authority over Taiwan. Yet the United States is unlikely to give up its treaty commitment to defend Taiwan against attack without reasonable assurance that the Communists will not, in fact, use force against the island.

This issue is central to the stalemated Sino-American relationship, and Secretary Vance will explore it during a visit to China next month. No resolution is likely then but the Vance mission should aim to regain some of the political momentum and trust that produced the Shanghai Communi-

qué in February 1972 at the climax of President Nixon's visit to China.

Two steps would help. First, the U.S. administration should complete the withdrawal of American military personnel from Taiwan. The 1,400 officers and enlisted men who remain are not essential either to guarantee our commitment or to Taiwan's ability to defend itself. But their removal could be of symbolic importance to the Peking government.

Second, the Vance mission might seek agreement to the claims arising from the freezing of Chinese assets in the United States and the confiscation of American property in China in 1950. The claims amount to less than \$300 million. The basic lines of a settlement were agreed upon in 1973, but a thicket of technical and legal problems remains.

Neither of these steps is large. Yet either would encounter bureaucratic resistance in Washington. If Secretary Vance hopes to clear the air in late August, now is the time to prepare the way. Such measures do not, of course, address the basic issue of Taiwan. But they would demonstrate a desire to proceed along the path of "normalization" and buy time for the new leaderships of both countries to find a way around the central obstacle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 11, 1902

NEW YORK—"The brave show made by the British Army in peace times, and the amazing lack of efficiency revealed in the earlier months of the Boer War, have aroused such a distrust of legislative theories and of official phrases that grave doubts now exist as to the real value of Britain as a 'cold war' power"—from an editorial in the New York Herald.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 11, 1927

PARIS—France, and the Latin quarter also, has discovered a new interpreter in Ford Maddox Ford. Although the distinguished English writer has many times spoken out in defense of his adopted home, it is especially within the last few months that his angry pen has picked numerous Anglo-American illusions and bravely defended men such as Ezra Pound and Ernest Hemingway.



## A Vote for Neutron Weapons

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Sen. John Heinz, R-Pa., says a neutron warhead for battlefield missiles or artillery is "dehumanizing" because it "singles out people for destruction, choosing to preserve buildings instead." Newspaper reports have said that neutron weapons destroy people "rather than" property, or "while sparing" property.

In fact, neutron weapons do not "preserve" or "spare" property. But this kind of rhetoric has stimulated intemperate and uninformed outcries against such weapons. So before the debate boils to an irrational climax, this should be noted:

The principal objection to neutron weapons is not that they destroy people. Rather, the objection, made in the name of moral sensitivity, is that they do not destroy people and property as indiscriminately as the less precise tactical nuclear weapons that neutron weapons would replace.

### 4 Lethal Effects

All nuclear explosions produce four lethal effects: blast, heat, radiation and fallout. Neutron weapons produce only about one-tenth of the blast, heat and fallout produced by regular nuclear weapons.

Radiation from neutron weapons is more intense, but more confined: It can be confined to a radius of 300 yards. And it is short-lived; an area hit by a neutron weapon can be occupied the next day.

One newspaper reports that neutron weapons are "more detrimental to humans than to buildings," a description that also applies to bullets. Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., says neutron weapons are "in the real of such devastation that it is difficult to comprehend."

Not really. Nuclear weapons that neutron weapons would replace would destroy civilians and homes far beyond the battlefield area to which the effects of neutron weapons would be confined.

### A Step Back

Since industrial organization became the basis of military power, and especially since the development of air power, the theory and practice of war has blurred the distinction between combatants and noncombatants. Neutron battlefield weapons are a step back from the indiscriminateness of modern war technologies. They make possible reduced collateral damage to civilians.

And that is why they are opposed. Paul Warnke, President Carter's arms control adviser, once said, with characteristic excess, that new tactical nuclear weapons capable of more controlled devastation would be "an absolute disaster." Weapons "with lower yield and greater accuracy and presumably few collateral consequences" would undermine the

self-deterrence of nations that possess them.

In other words, a weapon must be so indiscriminately destructive in blast and fire effects that we will be deterred from using it. Similarly, Hatfield objects to neutron weapons because, being precise, they "invite" use.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., rightly notes that opponents of neutron weapons fear that the United States might not be sufficiently reluctant to use them. But as Nunn argues, a deterrent is credible only to the extent that it is usable.

Those who oppose the warhead apparently believe in self-deterrence—that we should keep the weapons so destructive we would never use them or if we did use them, it would only be under the most desperate of conditions. . . . By deterring ourselves from using tactical nuclear weapons, except weapons which would destroy the territory we are pledged in NATO to protect, the advantages which the Soviets now maintain in conventional arms are greatly magnified. . . . I remind my colleagues that the purpose of deterrence in Europe is to deter Soviet aggression, not to deter ourselves from responding to that aggression.

### Destabilizing

Rejection of clean, precise neutron weapons would be destabilizing in two senses. On the one hand, the Russians would be given reason for doubting that the United States would use existing tactical nuclear weapons, with their devastating collateral effects, while fighting on allies' soil.

On the other hand, while NATO forces are equipped only with such imprecise weapons, NATO will be under pressure to use them early against attack, before superior Soviet conventional forces move the battlefield from the border into the heart of Western Europe.

The basic objection to neutron weapons constitutes an objection

to tactical nuclear weapons in general. Neutron weapons do not involve a departure from established principles for defending Europe with tactical weapons.

Opponents should calculate the cost—in money and in the event of war, in allied and civilian lives—of alternative means of coping with the Soviet advantage in conventional forces. They should, but they won't.

JERUSALEM—President Carter and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel should get along well personally when they meet in Washington next week and that in itself would be considered an achievement by Begin, who rates a good personal rapport first among the priorities of his initial official U.S. trip as chief of government.

Both men are nontraditional for the jobs they hold. Carter is the first White House tenant to decide to come from the Deep South, the first nuclear submarine graduate, rather than usually religious, and given to the quiet plain Southern courtesy. Begin, also more religious than his predecessors, is famous for his addition to old-fashioned, hand-kissing manners. They are both very much "people of the Bible."

Begin is the first prime minister of this state to bear in office the name he was born with; the others "Israelized" theirs. He is the first prime minister who did not come from the Labor party hierarchy that gained control of Zionism here in 1931, when Palestine was still governed under a British mandate. He is the first outright antisocialist conservative.

He is also the first premier (begging Mrs. Golda Meir's pardon) who usually wears formal

## Carter's Secret War To Help Bolster NATO

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—President Carter's secret war to convert NATO from a dangerous illusion to a coalition capable of fighting the Warsaw Pact has barely started, but more than any other Carter foreign policy it signals the West's loss of strategic nuclear supremacy and the decline of détente.

Indeed, Carter's unannounced decision to restore former Ambassador Robert Komer to a major role in rehabilitating the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's battlefield capabilities tells much about his inner concern. Komer, in charge of the pacification program at the peak of the Vietnam war and then briefly the American ambassador to Turkey, carried some cold-war baggage that might unfairly have been used against him.

Instead, Komer is now full-time NATO "consultant" in the Pentagon, working closely as Secretary of Defense Harold Brown's agent with Gen. Alexander Haig, the NATO commander, and with another principal in reviving NATO, Henry Owen, now the President's part-time consultant and a former State Department policy-planning chief.

The President was explicitly warned before the NATO summit meeting in London last May that the Warsaw Pact buildup (immense since the 1968 Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia) had created a NATO weakness more dangerous to the West than the Soviet strategic buildup.

### Urgency

The fact that this warning came directly from Harold Brown gave it clear urgency. Brown's advice to the President: NATO must quickly—and for the first time ever—be prepared to wage defensive warfare against a possible invasion of Western Europe by Soviet-led Communist forces within a warning time of 48 to 72 hours.

Even before Brown's warning to Carter, he was trying to convince U.S. partners in NATO of their vulnerability to surprise Soviet conventional attack in Central Europe. Hiding Komer was one of these steps. Persuading Carter to retain Haig as NATO commander was another.

But the real test of the Carter-Brown policy is whether it can surmount Western European inertia. That means persuading members to bring their NATO forces up to strength—particularly the Dutch—and persuading all NATO members, including the United States, to adopt inter-

changeable weapons and ammunition.

The compulsion that for first time is beginning to force NATO toward change is a fear—fear growing out of loss of U.S. strategic superiority (which has ruled out nuclear retaliation in a 5 attack) and fear that Moscow approaching a crisis over which succeed Leonid Brezhnev, its endangering détente.

The fear seems to be won by agreed to double the force the central German front meeting the assigned level for first time. Strengthening front against surprise attack the major recommendation this year in a widely studied report by Sen. Sam Nunn of Georgia, a respected Democratic leader.

Another small NATO move has finally agreed to a major increase in its antitank guns, a considerable expense. Neither these decisions has yet been announced.

### Decision

Helping to make these decisions is a radical proposal taken by the Carter administration at the strong urging of Haig, Owen and Komer: for essential changes in structure and weapons capability at the field-command level, not the political level. Haig credo that vital decisions must first be agreed to by commanders, then be sold to politicians.

Perhaps more important tentative decisions looking to interchangeability of weapons ammunition. For example, three major NATO air forces, British and West German, will soon be capable of carrying three separate missile systems of which is now limited by its parent air force. Agreed to the next generation of tank missiles; today eight different missiles are used, forcing NATO forces against a ludicrous incompatibility.

Major tests to come in compatibility by the U.S. with European 120-mm tank gun. The U.S. Army has now agreed for the first time to study adoption of a new 155-mm howitzer developed by West Germany. Britain and Italy—two to a significant breakthrough—make NATO take itself seriously for the first time.

## A Colloquy of Contrasts

By C.L. Sulzberger

power. But if—as he dreams of Garibaldi, he Cavour.

To a visitor he makes it that he relishes authority a tedious wait. He has demonstrated great skill tracing to his banner contents of a weary labor that had become overcast and tinged with corruption.

All this has stimulate berance among some of younger adherents and a doubt among some of his opponents. Both wonder if new boss can possibly his Likud party's campaign slogan "push out inch" of so-called (by the Arabs) territories and yet foster That would be the nuts of the generation.

The wish is father thought in Israel but the is unlikely to be father fact. Curiously, at this the major trump Begin might well be the hint a war that could be as far beyond Israel's conf principal oil-producing because at this instant I military well fixed, the Arabs' major trump the hint of peace with teed moderation on oil energize the faltering economy. Yet neither is vining long-range play-

Carter and Begin, in they may find common in personal approaches, a litical advantages, are the complexities of inter statecraft. It will hard for the media and technique to find common tegic ground with the ex past urban and rural s methods. And the facts ar to supervise and eventual onstrate that both men they genuinely wish pe compromise to negotiate differing ideas of what th must imply.

### His Dreams

Almost 64 and, regardless of his vigor and protestation of health, not well—he had a bad coronary thrombosis four months ago, and another hospital session afterward—Begin has benefited politically by wisdom acquired during his long "crossing of the desert" when excluded from

## Letters

### Root Replies

A reader writes: "Love all your articles! [Thank you, madam.] Can you tell me what 'compreys' are? A friend from South Africa says this plant cured her mother of arthritis. I can't find the French translation. 'Also—what was the 'mess of potage' in the Bible? Lentils? 'Hope to see your answer in your column. The plant in question must be comfrey, alias blackwort, once thought to have considerable curative powers, among them that of reducing inflammation, which I suppose could cure arthritis. The French name is consoude, which refers to another supposed property of the plant, that of healing and knitting together the edges of wounds.

Yes, the mess of potage is often identified as lentils, 'selected to represent the vegetables with which Jacob purchased Esau's heritage expressly to emphasize the insufficiency of the price Esau accepted in exchange for his birthright.' To quote a passage from my article on lentils (NYT, June 14) which had to be omitted for lack of space:

While I am about it, may I explain to the two persons, who wrote me about it, one of them, I gather, a dower himself, that when I translated la baguette de coudrier du soirier as 'the hazel divining rod of the witch,' (NYT, March 31) though sources mean 'water finder,' I fell into the trap of using the correct expression when I had intended to use the corrupted one. The original phrase is indeed du soirier; when it is written soirier, it is an example of that familiar phenomenon of folk etymology which consists in replacing a relatively unfamiliar word by a more common one; it is curious that exactly the same error on the same subject has occurred both in French and in English, where as my article pointed out, the correct 'witch hazel' has become 'witch hazel'.

Finally, may I inform Lauren C. Adams that I had answered his letter about the Gullah language or dialect spoken by U.S. blacks on some of our Southern islands before I discovered that his address wasn't on it. If he will be kind enough to give it to me, I will send it on.

WAVERLEY ROOT.

PARIS.



# Europe Passes a Milestone in Lagging Drive for Unity

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS (NYT)—West Europe's postwar quest for unity appears to be flagging, though the Continent is at the moment on the road to closer economic cooperation.

July 1, virtually all countries on industrial goods are bound between the 15 member states of the European Community, the European Free Trade Association and the six remaining countries of the European Free Trade Association.

The result is an emergence of a market in Western Europe larger than the United States with more than 300 million people.

Despite this success, the drive for further progress in European integration is today when they have some time past for both economic and political reasons. The final elimination of all customs duties on goods traded between member states is still a long way off, and the integration of the three common market member states, which left the Free Trade Association in 1973, with the Community, West Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Lux-

embourg and 1973 and then spurred to 20.4 per cent from 1973 to last year, after the three new members joined. The comparable increases for the Free Trade Association area are from 15 per cent to 19 per cent.

Europe must now decide what to do next. "Prosperity made tariff-cutting easy. But now we face intrinsically difficult problems," said Roger Beetham, spokesman for Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission. "Some Free Trade Association countries want to move closer to the Common Market. But this will be difficult when they do not share the Common Market's commitment to political and economic union with supranational bodies, such as the Commission and the European Parliament taking over powers from the member states."

## Integration Difficult

Even the Common Market members are finding these commitments to greater integration increasingly hard to live up to today.

The recession is partly to blame because it has left countries unwilling to make financial sacrifices for the sake of a community. This is particularly true of a rich member like West Germany, which increasingly feels it is being asked to contribute too much.

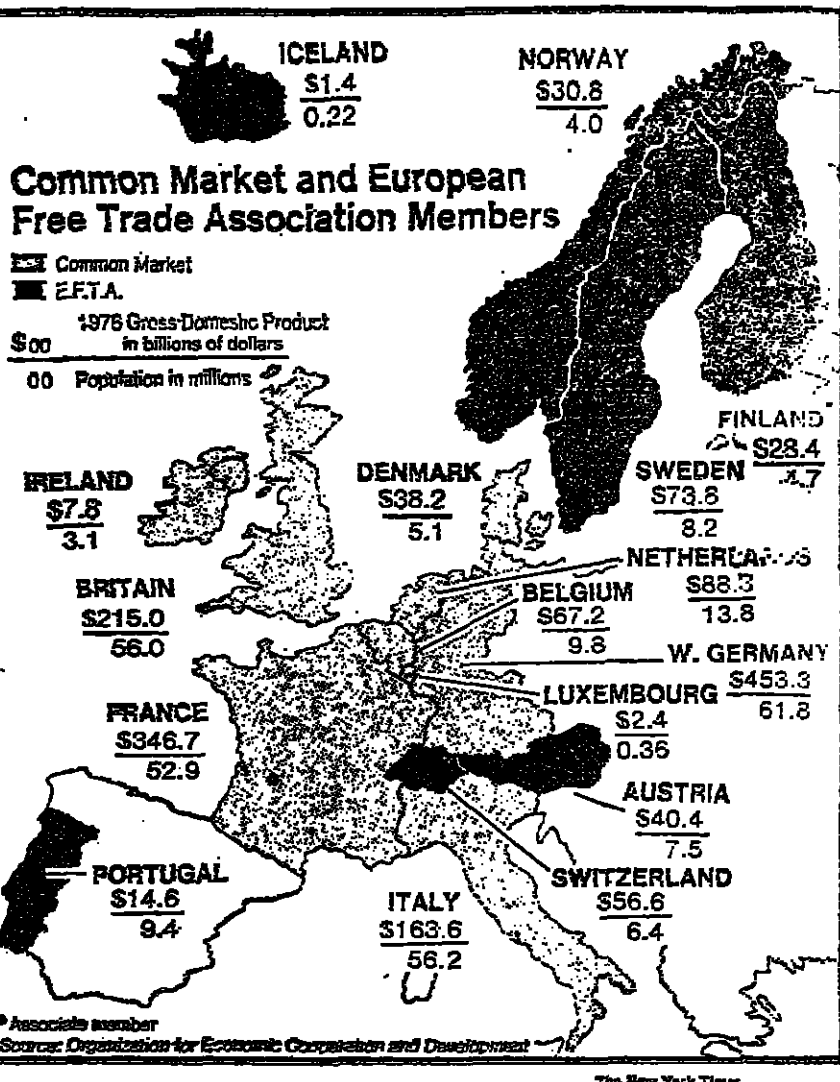
Politics are also important. Europe's Communist parties have only reluctantly accepted the Common Market, and, if they come to power in France or Italy, these countries may become even more reluctant about Europe. Meanwhile, the French government, which faces elections next year, is being attacked by left and right for sacrificing its sovereignty to the Common Market.

The actual problems facing the Common Market are also increasingly difficult to resolve. Greece, Spain and Portugal are interested in joining. But their admission risks creating an unwieldy community of 13 countries whose interests and economic positions differ widely. Yet admission of these countries is also a way of bolstering the fragile democratic regimes.

Finally, no government or legislature likes giving up power to other bodies, although this is what the harmonization of community policies increasingly means. "We in the European movement are asking for the impossible. But we'll keep hammering away and get there slowly," said Tom Ellis, a British Labor member of Parliament who also sits in the European Parliament.



Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Community.



# The Immigrant Worker: Squeezed by Recession and Hostility

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS (NYT)—The smell of stale cigarette smoke hung heavily in the dimly lit, poorly ventilated, union hall. Men of a dozen nationalities dressed in flowing African robes, Middle Eastern fezzes and bleached blue jeans, mingled in the aisles trying to communicate with each other in rudimentary French.

It was a general meeting of the Paris subway maintenance workers who had completed a month-long strike for higher wages and

improved safety and health measures. The meeting, called to explain to the 800 workers the settlement reached with the subway authorities, lasted almost two hours to allow the French-speaking chairman's declarations to be translated into Arabic, Turkish and several African languages.

After each translation, a chorus of hooting would erupt from a section of the audience. But in the end the settlement was accepted at terms far below those the workers had asked.

These are hard times for the

millions of foreign workers in France and much of Western Europe. Many of these Middle Eastern, African, Asian and southern European immigrants arrived during the boom period of the 1960s and earlier. They filled the lower-paid, more menial jobs in agriculture, industry and the services; jobs that Western Europeans found too unattractive to accept.

But in recent years these immigrants have been less welcomed as the Western European economies have been mired in unem-

ployment and inflation. Immigrants are being accused of occupying jobs that local unemployed Europeans could fill. Most immigrants find inflation rapidly eroding their purchasing power, yet they do not have the bargaining leverage that other groups enjoy. And the atmosphere of economic and political discontent has exacerbated racial prejudices against them.

In France, where 2 million foreign workers account for about 20 per cent of the manual work force, the government in the last

three years has prohibited the entry of new immigrant labor except from the Common Market countries. Last month, the French government began a program of offering 10,000 francs (about \$2,000) to each foreign worker who agreed to return to his home country.

Evidence of hardening attitudes toward the immigrant laborers abounds in other European countries as well.

Denmark and West Germany have closed their doors to non-Common Market immigrants. In West Germany, the number of

foreign workers has fallen to about 2 million from a 1973 peak of 2.6 million.

Last month, Sweden registered its first outbreak of racial violence in recent times when about 200 Swedish youths clashed with workers from Syria in a town near Stockholm.

In Switzerland, a referendum was held three years ago on whether immigrant laborers should be sent home. The measure was decisively defeated but the government has reduced the

numbers of seasonal foreign workers it admits.

In the Netherlands, the recent outbreaks of terrorism involving part of the 40,000-member South Moluccan community, intent on regaining its homeland in the Indonesian archipelago, have raised fears of a racial backlash against other foreign communities—people who have no desire to leave the Netherlands. In Britain, the number of immigrants from Commonwealth countries has been a racial and political issue for more than a decade.

In France, immigrant workers account for one of every three miles of roads built, two of every five housing units built and one of every four cars produced.

# An Interview: Smith Urges Regime of 'Best Available, Black and White'

SALISBURY—The following interview with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith was conducted here yesterday by Arnold de Borchgrave, Newsweek senior editor.

**BOBCHGRAVE:**—Members of your own Foreign Affairs Committee told me that the only real issue today is whether Rhodesia will be ruled tomorrow by a black Marxist government, à la Angola, with rival Marxist guerrilla factions battling it out among themselves, or by a black, pro-Western government. Is that the way you see it, too?

**IAN SMITH:**—I think that's a pretty fair comment. I would agree with that but with one proviso: We must get away from the racial connotation.

**Q:**—Yet it was these same members of your party who said this moderate black majority government would have to be brought about as quickly as possible. You denied this week that you had ever accepted the word "black" when you agreed to the Kissinger plan for majority rule within two years. Isn't that a question of semantics rather than the reality of the situation?

**A:**—You can interpret it whichever way you like. If I say "black" majority, it would mean that I exclude whites. I reject that. A purely black government would be another form of racialism. The new government should be made up of the best people available, black and white.

**Q:**—The OAU [Organization of African Unity] has just recognized the Patriotic Front as the sole Rhodesian nationalist movement. Washington and London seem to believe there is no solution without the Patriotic Front. You say it is "public enemy No. 1" and that there is no possible deal with them. So how can the Anglo-American initiative succeed?

**A:**—Dr. [British Foreign Secretary David] Owen has never indicated to me that without the Patriotic Front's consent the exercise would fail. He did say

that everybody had a right to be heard and that a consensus would then emerge. If fair and reasonable, he said, he would go forward. But if certain parties were not prepared to go along, Dr. Owen added, he would leave them by the wayside. I have heard nothing to indicate any change in his position.

**Q:**—Dr. Owen also believes that whatever is worked out must be made to stick with some sort of mixed black-white Commonwealth peace-keeping force. You say you will only accept a "free-world" force, under Rhodesian command, to help you insure law and order during the transfer of power. Aren't these two ideas mutually exclusive?

**A:**—I very much doubt whether this will be a condition that Britain and the United States will lay down. If they do, clearly we will have a problem. I have had their full support when I have insisted upon law and order. If outside forces are introduced and Rhodesian forces are not available, law and order would be in jeopardy. We must face reality.

**Q:**—Nkomo [Joshua Nkomo is head of the Zimbabwe African People's Union] has told the British that a constitution could only be drawn up after the cessation of hostilities and with the Patriotic Front in charge of the interim administration as well as in charge of police and security. Isn't that a clear indication that no agreement is possible?

**A:**—That is an absolutely ludicrous suggestion. If they stick to that, we must do what Dr. Owen said—jettison them. These are the same people responsible for the breakdown of the Geneva conference. If the British and the Americans allow them to call the tune, there will be another breakdown. They are working hand in glove with the Russians who do not want a peaceful settlement because they know it would be pro-Western. Moscow is trying to sabotage a



Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

settlement because peace in southern Africa does not suit its designs.

**Q:**—Chief Chirau is suggesting a system of moderate black government that would guarantee law and order, preserve a private enterprise economy and keep Rhodesia out of Marxist hands—all to be brought about through free elections with universal suffrage for everyone 18 or older and with anyone who unequivocally renounces terrorism free to run.

**A:**—Any objections? [Chief J.S. Chirau, 52, is president of Rhodesia's "Council of Chiefs," the chairman of about 350 traditional black chiefs and

500 headmen. He served in Mr. Smith's government briefly last year before resigning to form ZUPU (Zimbabwe United Peoples Organisation), a black political party in opposition to the guerrilla movements based in Mozambique and Zambia. Mr. Chirau has just returned from London where he submitted constitutional proposals to the British government.]

**A:**—It sounds reasonable to me but I am still not prepared to accept the word "black." If moderate whites are excluded, I cannot agree. We've got to maintain standards. As for universal suffrage, I remain to be

convinced. It is the most responsible right that anyone can have. So to vote, people must be qualified.

**Q:**—Chirau can even see Sithole [The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole is president of the Zimbabwe African National Union] as a possible prime minister after these elections. You yourself smoothed the way for his return this weekend by explaining that Africans on the eastern border, who had had enough of terrorism, wanted Sithole back to give Africans a sense of direction. Could he be the black political savior?

**A:**—I have no idea. It depends entirely on what he does and what happens. I was not trying to smooth the way for him. But people whose judgment I respect in African countries to the north of us and in Europe did approach me and assured me that he was against terrorism and wished to work for a peaceful solution. I would do the same for anyone else who is ready to renounce terrorism and help us settle the Rhodesian crisis peacefully. But I am not working for Sithole. I was, however, very impressed by the requests I received from Africans in the eastern operational areas who have suffered terribly from terrorism and wanted to see Sithole back.

**Q:**—Where does Bishop Muzorewa fit in? [Bishop Abel Muzorewa heads the black African National Congress.]

**A:**—God knows. He's been out of the country so much he's almost a foreigner. But he's quite free to come and go as he pleases, as he well knows.

**Q:**—What do you think of the white liberal idea, suggested by the National Unifying Force this week, to establish "a broader-based government" which would have credibility with the Western world and African nationalists, and which could govern while working cooperatively to bring in the new African government?

**A:**—It sounds fine at first glance. But I'd like to hear more before I commit myself. I am keeping an open mind. If anyone can convince me that this will bring about a settlement, I would not be averse to such a move. But first we need more facts.

**Q:**—The divisions in the Patriotic Front have apparently become a deep split since Mugabe's [Robert Mugabe is secretary-general of the Zimbabwe African National Union] recent trip to Peking between Nkomo's pro-Soviet guerrilla force in Zambia and the Mozambique-based terrorists. How significant do you feel this is?

**A:**—Hard to give you a meaningful answer. We know it's a deep split and that their alliance is merely a marriage of convenience. In the back of their respective minds is the certain knowledge that the other one must be eliminated. It will be interesting to see who has the dagger in his back.

**Q:**—If a black majority government with white participation, which the present security forces could defend, were seen to be working, don't you think Western pressures might become Western support against Soviet-backed guerrillas trying to impose a minority Marxist regime?

**A:**—I regret to say that I doubt it. They will automatically be on the side of the OAU which is being manipulated by Soviet diplomacy. How can you trust an organization whose heads of state gave their loudest hand to Idi Amin? Their decision to back the Patriotic Front belongs in the same league. There is no indication that Western opinion is getting fed up with the OAU. I think it will always kowtow. Look at how far Idi Amin had to go—100,000 black people slaughtered, according to his own minister of justice who defected—before the Commonwealth conference got upset. In a few weeks they'll leave him alone again. You seem to have more faith in Western opinion than I do.

The garbage-strewn passageways of the Paris subway system have recently focused attention on the plight of the maintenance workers, almost all of them Middle Eastern and African immigrants.

"In terms of low wages and bad working conditions, they are about as badly off as any other group of foreign laborers," said Martine Gravier, a union official helping to coordinate the maintenance workers' strike.

These workers were earning \$850 a month for a 45-hour week. The nation's monthly minimum is \$320. The workers asked for a raise to \$470 plus subway passes, clothes for those who have to pick up garbage and insulation to protect workers who clean next to the electrified rails.

## Difficult Negotiations

The negotiations were particularly difficult because of the language barriers and because the maintenance workers are not employed directly by the subway authorities but by subcontracting concerns. In the end, the workers accepted the \$25-a-month raise the contractors offered.

"I cannot believe we accepted this kind of offer," said Ahmed, a North African who, like other workers, insisted on anonymity because he feared reprisals. "I haven't sent any money to my family in the last three months."

Ahmed, 32, has visited his wife and three children in North Africa five times in the last seven years. He has decided against bringing them to France, "because I cannot afford to have a family here on the salary I am making."

About two weeks ago, Ahmed and the other subway maintenance workers received a letter from Lionel Stoler, the secretary of state in charge of blue-collar labor, advising them of the government's plan to pay foreign laborers \$2,000 to return home.

Ahmed said that he considered the government offer paltry and that he is unlikely to find employment in his own country.

## Fathers Say Sons Lured to Ocala, Fla.

OKALA, Fla., July 10 (NYT)—Five fathers have church and legal suits to arrange for the care of their teen-aged sons, they said, had been run away and join eries on Mount Athos, sources said yesterday. The Orthodox deacon, the Alexios Matris, had led the boys to run from home "by system-roselytization and by money for their sources said.

The 20 teen-agers have ay to Mount Athos in months, the fathers said. The church sources at Bishop Stefanos of a has appealed to the ynod to intervene and e boys home.

At 62, Mr. Kotchian is bewildered by the disgrace that has fallen him for doing what he believes any other businessman in his place would have done.

He seems bitter toward the directors of Lockheed, who ousted him as vice-chairman and chief

By Robert Lindsey

BURBANK, Calif., July 10 (NYT)—Carl Kotchian, who helped save the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. from bankruptcy and went on to become one of the central figures in an international bribery scandal that shook the governments of three countries, is growing a little more and trying to raise funds for the Salvation Army these days.

The chauffeur-driven limousines are gone. So are the private jets, the obscenely underlings and the frequent trips to Tokyo, Rome, Beirut and other points abroad.

At 62, Mr. Kotchian is bewildered by the disgrace that has fallen him for doing what he believes any other businessman in his place would have done.

He seems bitter toward the directors of Lockheed, who ousted him as vice-chairman and chief

operating officer in March of last year—after he had helped keep the company afloat for eight years of almost continual crisis—and who recently called him the chief architect of Lockheed's systematic dispersal of up to \$38 million in "questionable payments" abroad.

## Other Standards

"My experience has some of the elements of Watergate," Mr. Kotchian said. "I can compare it because a lot of the things that came out in Watergate were things that were going on previously—and all of a sudden, there's a different set of standards."

"I understand how Nixon feels—it's not easy to lose your sense of purpose," he said.

"I'm sorry that after 35 years this is the end of a career with a company I did my best to further the success of, and of

which I still feel a part. Lockheed has become the scapegoat for 300 companies that the SEC said were doing the same thing."

Mr. Kotchian has told his story in a book written in Japanese with the assistance of a reporter for the newspaper Asahi Shimbun.

"I decided to stick to Japan because this was the case I knew best. I didn't know as much about the other countries," he said, explaining why the book does not mention the political scandals involving Lockheed's payments in the Netherlands and Italy.

The book is an extraordinary memoir. It is the first account of a corporate executive involved in a payoff scandal of recent years.

It examines the high stakes of international shenanigans, the



Carl Kotchian

casual bribes and intrigue among competitors.

About 50,000 copies of the book have been sold in Japan. Mr. Kotchian said he wrote it not primarily to make money, although it appears to be lucrative, but to "set the record in context," particularly so his grandchildren could understand the case.

He discussed his experiences at the Lockheed plant here, where he has been given an office. When he and chairman Daniel Haughton were forced to resign, the directors offered them each a \$75,000-a-year consulting agreement but the payments have been suspended and are being held in escrow pending investigations of the bribery.

Both in the book and in conversation Mr. Kotchian stresses that what he was doing in Japan

was not unusual. All aerospace companies, he said, of necessity paid bribes but only when demanded.

"American businessmen, me in particular, are painted as if they went overseas with a bundle of banknotes and bought business," he said. "That's not the way it happens. The only time there are any payments is when they are required or demanded. As a businessman, I'm not going to spend anything I don't have to."

## Many Descriptions

"Some call it gratuities. Some call them questionable payments. Some call it extortion, some call it grease. Some call it bribery. I looked at these payments as necessary to sell a product. I never felt I was doing anything. But they became public the following year at congressional hearings."

Mr. Kotchian implies repeatedly that McDonnell Douglas's Japanese sales agent, the Mitsui Bussan Trading Co., was involved in the same kind of payoffs of which Lockheed was accused.

"Our intelligence network" reported that in-flight kitchen equipment was being manufactured by a company for DC-10s for which there was no known purchaser, he relates.

Further information he added, indicated that four "ghost airplanes" were being manufactured. "I may have been wrong," he said. "But I thought I was doing it in the best interests of the company. The employees and its shareholders. I think any manager of a large enterprise has a responsibility to look after his employees and the only thing you can do to keep them working is to sell your product, and that is what I tried to do."









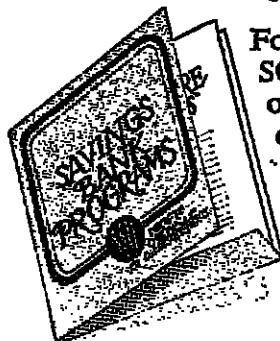


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## Chicago Options Table


Option	price	Vol	Last	Vol	Close	Open
		Jul	Oct	Jan	N.Y.	
Alcoa	23	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	30	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	35	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	40	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	45	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	50	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	55	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	60	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	65	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	70	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	75	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	80	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	85	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	90	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	95	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	100	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	105	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	110	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	115	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	125	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	170	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	175	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	190	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	210	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	230	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	235	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	245	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	380	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	385	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	390	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	395	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	405	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	410	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	415	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	435	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	440	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	445	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	450	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	455	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	460	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	465	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	470	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	475	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	480	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	485	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	490	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	495	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	575	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	585	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	715	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	720	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	730	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	735	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	740	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	745	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	750	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	755	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	760	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	765	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	770	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	775	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	780	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	790	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	810	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	815	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	820	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	825	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	830	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	835	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	840	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	845	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	850	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	855	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	860	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	865	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	870	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	875	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	880	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	885	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	895	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
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Alcoa	905	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	910	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	915	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	920	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	925	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	930	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	935	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	940	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	945	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	950	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	955	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	960	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	965	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	970	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	975	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	980	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	985	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	990	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	995	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1000	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1005	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1010	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1015	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1020	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1025	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1030	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1035	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1040	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1045	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1050	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1055	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1060	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1065	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1070	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1075	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1080	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1085	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1090	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1095	2 1/4	72	3%	22 1/2	
Alcoa	1100	2 1/4	72			

**A SOBI savings  
account that can  
safely earn from  
8.25<sub>to</sub> 11.60 %  
is more than ever  
the profitable and  
timely solution  
for you.**

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SOBI has been  
offering far-sighted  
depositors a choice  
of several  
different account  
plans tailored  
to their  
individual needs.

Without any obligation on your part,  
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relevant details. Why not write today.

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Dfls. 75,000.00.—  
6% Guaranteed Bearer Notes 1972  
dae 1976/1979  
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**KLM INTERNATIONAL  
FINANCE COMPANY N.V.**  
Amstelveen

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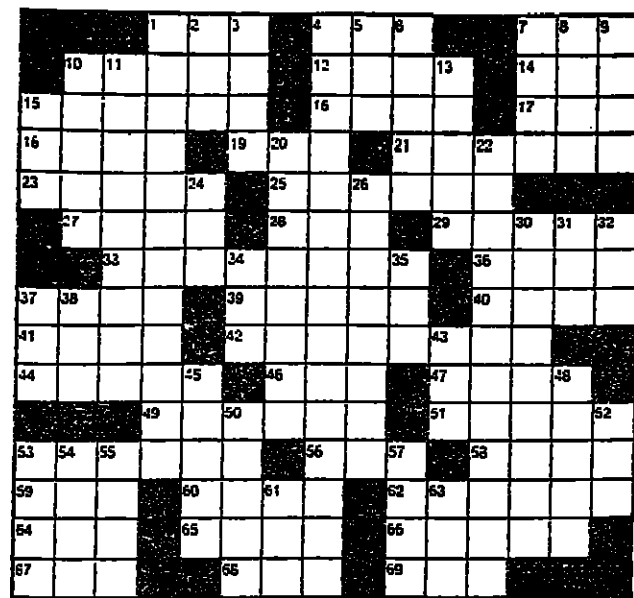
As provided in the Terms and Conditions  
Redemption Group No. 4, amounting to  
Dfls. 18,750,000.—, has been drawn for  
redemption on August 15, 1977 and  
consequently the Note which bears number 4  
and all Notes bearing a number which is  
a multiple of 4, are payable as from  
August 15, 1977  
at  
Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.  
(Central Paying Agent)  
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.  
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
Bank Mees & Hope NV  
in Amsterdam;  
Algemeene Bank Nederland (Genève) S.A.  
in Geneva;  
Algemeene Bank Nederland in der Schweiz AG  
in Zürich;  
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise  
in Luxembourg.

[illegible]









**ACROSS**

1 Prefix with "rest" or "use"

4 Cul-de-... bucket

5 Clerical vestment

10 Stage whisper

12 Flag

14 Henna rinse

15 Cure-all

16 King or Aida

17 Pub choice

18 Ye... Gift Shoppe

19 Bald eagle's cousin

21 Comedians' writers

22 Jenny Lind, for one

23 "Fidelio" slave of old

24 Performed

25 Dismal suffix

26 Stocks, bonds and other property

27 Wing tip or pump

28 "There'll be time..."

29 Actress Debra

30 Piggy-bank item

41 "Lay me down..."

42 Skinning maneuver

44 Dancing spot, for short

46 Roman 106

**DOWN**

1 Good and bad reviews

2 Amin of Uganda

3 Withered

4 Applause, applause

5 Deep pain

6 Rocky formations

7 Style of furniture

8 "Sparky" of the Yankees

9 "I've... to London..."

10 "For... Enlow" (old song)

11 Circus attractions

12 Growing out in Calif.

13 Dashed

14 Brightness

15 Suffers stage fright

16 Slippery customer

17 A word in a stage...

18 Unnumbered

19 Theatrical scene

20 Refugees, for short

21 P.O. item

22 "Troilus... Cressida"

23 Meadow

24 Horse opera

25 He wrote "The Highwaysman"

26 Like a gleeful glutton

27 Frog's perch

28 Bring to a standstill

29 Broadway hit

30 Gaiter, the singer

31 Pot money

32 Merkel of movies

33 Historic period

## WEATHER

**ALABAMA**... Clear

**ALASKA**... Clear

**ARIZONA**... Clear

**ARKANSAS**... Clear

**CALIFORNIA**... Clear

**COLORADO**... Clear

**CONNECTICUT**... Clear

**DELAWARE**... Clear

**FLORIDA**... Clear

**GEORGIA**... Clear

**ILLINOIS**... Clear

**INDIANA**... Clear

**IOWA**... Clear

**KANSAS**... Clear

**KENTUCKY**... Clear

**Louisiana**... Clear

**MAINE**... Clear

**MARYLAND**... Clear

**MASSACHUSETTS**... Clear

**MICHIGAN**... Clear

**MINNESOTA**... Clear

**MISSISSIPPI**... Clear

**MISSOURI**... Clear

**MONTANA**... Clear

**NEBRASKA**... Clear

**NEVADA**... Clear

**NEW HAMPSHIRE**... Clear

**NEW JERSEY**... Clear

**NEW YORK**... Clear

**NORTH CAROLINA**... Clear

**NORTH DAKOTA**... Clear

**OHIO**... Clear

**OKLAHOMA**... Clear

**OREGON**... Clear

**PENNSYLVANIA**... Clear

**RHODE ISLAND**... Clear

**SOUTH CAROLINA**... Clear

**SOUTH DAKOTA**... Clear

**TENNESSEE**... Clear

**TEXAS**... Clear

**UTAH**... Clear

**Vermont**... Clear

**VIRGINIA**... Clear

**WASHINGTON**... Clear

**WEST VIRGINIA**... Clear

**WISCONSIN**... Clear

**WYOMING**... Clear

## Mutual Funds

Closing Prices, July 8, 1977

Fund	Price	Fund	Price	Fund	Price	Fund	Price
Am. Inv. Serv.	10.12	Am. Mutual	10.12	Am. Stock	10.12	Am. Bond	10.12
Am. Growth	10.12	Am. Income	10.12	Am. Divd.	10.12	Am. Int'l	10.12
Am. Tech.	10.12	Am. Energy	10.12	Am. Health	10.12	Am. Real	10.12
Am. Biotech	10.12	Am. Chemical	10.12	Am. Electronic	10.12	Am. Aerospace	10.12
Am. Defense	10.12	Am. Industrial	10.12	Am. Consumer	10.12	Am. Services	10.12
Am. Retail	10.12	Am. Healthcare	10.12	Am. Financial	10.12	Am. Insurance	10.12
Am. Media	10.12	Am. Telecomm	10.12	Am. Transportation	10.12	Am. Utilities	10.12
Am. Food	10.12	Am. Beverage	10.12	Am. Tobacco	10.12	Am. Gaming	10.12
Am. Entertainment	10.12	Am. Leisure	10.12	Am. Sports	10.12	Am. Gambling	10.12
Am. Hospitality	10.12	Am. Travel	10.12	Am. Education	10.12	Am. Research	10.12
Am. Development	10.12	Am. Infrastructure	10.12	Am. Environmental	10.12	Am. Social	10.12
Am. Cultural	10.12	Am. Arts	10.12	Am. Media	10.12	Am. Entertainment	10.12
Am. Leisure	10.12	Am. Sports	10.12	Am. Gambling	10.12	Am. Hospitality	10.12
Am. Travel	10.12	Am. Education	10.12	Am. Research	10.12	Am. Development	10.12
Am. Infrastructure	10.12	Am. Environmental	10.12	Am. Social	10.12	Am. Cultural	10.12
Am. Arts	10.12	Am. Media	10.12	Am. Entertainment	10.12	Am. Leisure	10.12
Am. Sports	10.12	Am. Gambling	10.12	Am. Hospitality	10.12	Am. Travel	10.12
Am. Education	10.12	Am. Research	10.12	Am. Development	10.12	Am. Infrastructure	10.12
Am. Environmental	10.12	Am. Social	10.12	Am. Cultural	10.12	Am. Arts	10.12
Am. Media	10.12	Am. Entertainment	10.12	Am. Leisure	10.12	Am. Sports	10.12
Am. Gambling	10.12	Am. Hospitality	10.12	Am. Travel	10.12	Am. Education	10.12
Am. Research	10.12	Am. Development	10.12	Am. Infrastructure	10.12	Am. Environmental	10.12
Am. Social	10.12	Am. Cultural	10.12	Am. Arts	10.12	Am. Media	10.12
Am. Entertainment	10.12	Am. Leisure	10.12	Am. Sports	10.12	Am. Gambling	10.12
Am. Hospitality	10.12	Am. Travel	10.12	Am. Education	10.12	Am. Research	10.12
Am. Development	10.12	Am. Infrastructure	10.12	Am. Environmental	10.12	Am. Social	10.12
Am. Cultural	10.12	Am. Arts	10.12	Am. Media	10.12	Am. Entertainment	10.12
Am. Leisure	10.12	Am. Sports	10.12	Am. Gambling	10.12	Am. Hospitality	10.12
Am. Travel	10.12	Am. Education	10.12	Am. Research	10.12	Am. Development	10.12
Am. Infrastructure	10.12	Am. Environmental	10.12	Am. Social	10.12	Am. Cultural	10.12
Am. Arts	10.12	Am. Media	10.12	Am. Entertainment	10.12	Am. Leisure	10.12
Am. Sports	10.12	Am. Gambling	10.12	Am. Hospitality	10.12	Am. Travel	10.12
Am. Education	10.12	Am. Research	10.12	Am. Development	10.12	Am. Infrastructure	10.12
Am. Environmental	10.12	Am. Social	10.12	Am. Cultural	10.12	Am. Arts	10.12
Am. Media	10.12	Am. Entertainment	10.12	Am. Leisure	10.12	Am. Sports	10.12
Am. Gambling	10.12	Am. Hospitality	10.12	Am. Travel	10.12	Am. Education	10.12
Am. Research	10.12	Am. Development	10.12	Am. Infrastructure	10.12	Am. Environmental	10.12
Am. Social	10.12	Am. Cultural	10.12	Am. Arts	10.12	Am. Media	10.12
Am. Entertainment	10.12	Am. Leisure	10.12	Am. Sports	10.12	Am. Gambling	10.12
Am. Hospitality	10.12	Am. Travel	10.12	Am. Education	10.12	Am. Research	10.12
Am. Development	10.12	Am. Infrastructure	10.12	Am. Environmental	10.12	Am. Social	10.12
Am. Cultural	10.12	Am. Arts	10.12	Am. Media	10.12	Am. Entertainment	10.12
Am. Leisure	10.12	Am. Sports	10.12	Am. Gambling	10.12	Am. Hospitality	10.12
Am. Travel	10.12	Am. Education	10.12	Am. Research	10.12	Am. Development	10.12
Am. Infrastructure	10.12	Am. Environmental	10.12	Am. Social	10.12	Am. Cultural	10.12
Am. Arts	10.12	Am. Media	10.12	Am. Entertainment	10.12	Am. Leisure	10.12
Am. Sports	10.12	Am. Gambling	10.12	Am. Hospitality	10.12	Am. Travel	10.12
Am. Education	10.12	Am. Research	10.12	Am. Development	10.12	Am. Infrastructure	10.12
Am. Environmental	10.12	Am. Social	10.12	Am. Cultural	10.12	Am. Arts	10.12
Am. Media	10.12	Am. Entertainment	10.12	Am. Leisure	10.12	Am. Sports	10.12
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## Watson Captures British Golf, Defeating Nicklaus by a Stroke

Watson said, "Perhaps this is the greatest win of my life against Jack, the greatest player of all." "I gave him my best shot," said Nicklaus, also beaten by Watson in the Masters.

"I'm tired of giving him my best shot and it not being good enough."

The U.S. Open champion, Hubie Green, was a distant third with 279 after shooting a 67 on the 373-yard Alisa course.

At the 17th hole, Watson went ahead for the first time when he reached the green in two and, although he missed an eagle putt, made no mistake with the next for his birdie.

Playing It Safe

Nicklaus, who was short of the green with his second shot, clipped brilliantly to within 15 feet, but took two to get down.

Playing safe, Watson drove with an iron at the 431-yard 18th and

Nicklaus, in a do-or-die effort, reached for his driver. Many of the 18,000 spectators groaned when the ball drifted right into long grass.

Watson smashed his second iron more than 200 yards to within three feet of the pin.

Nicklaus landed his third shot almost 60 feet from the hole, but rolled in the putt to the roar of the crowd.

Watson, remaining cool, also made a birdie four, and the title was his.

The two players matched score for score for the first three rounds, 68-70-65, and played together Friday when they ended the day in the lead for the first time.

Lee Trevino finished fourth at 280, with Ben Crenshaw and George Burns tied for fifth at 281. Arnold Palmer was next at 282.

## stency, Hitting Practice

ry Lorge

IX, Scotland, July 10 (AP).—Tom Watson stepped up and prepared to shoot in the 108th championship. He ball and took a feeling—he was to just the right nervousness for the major tournament.

his driver and, in swing, hit the ball down the right fairway, the kind drive he has been ear. Watson is a long hitter because calculated leg action more power than spect from his 5-und build.

the Masters championship money winner tour, staged a recovery over the last terday to capture British Open in

s the Insult

s is the irritating that was hung r he collapsed in und of the 1974

he only player on r with four vic- r. In addition to he won the Bing holic Beach, Calif. Williams at San he Western Open e turned up for pen by winning a vent in Barcelona s over Ray Floyd, under par.

essive is his con-

## lander Trial Will See Defense Go on Offense

ISCO, July 10 (AP).—Oakland Raiders' ou, pro football's ou, defensive back, k Noll, coach of r the Steelers, on trial scheduled to ed \$100,000 last ended with the Super Bowl victory olosia Vikings, and defensive backfield ad to be one of Football League's

ay too much about," said Al Davis, vner, in presenting us recently. Then course, we'll all e stand soon talk-

to be discussed Samuel Conti and

## Cyclists d in a Fall

France, July 10 (AP).—Peter Thaler to-ninth stage of the e road-cycling race, rred by a collective from the finish.

hurt, but the fall ders who were in- ded by it up to a general standings. urau retained the and his 51-second dy Mercks—after today. Mercks

een little climbing thurau, who excels e expected to have the rugged Alpine race.

Impe, last year's ad today that he of his hill-climbing first up the "Wall limb Van Impe is

Booters Win

Australia, July 10 (AP).—Aparity crowd of stralia defeat Hong ay in the first of d-away matches for ifting round of the ecer series.

## Tennis Group Drops 'Lawn'

HAMBURG, July 10 (UPI).—The International Lawn Tennis Federation is dropping the "lawn" from its title, the federation's new president said.

Philippe Chatrier, a 49-year-old French journalist, was elected to a two-year term as president at the federation's annual meeting here.

"Tennis still is played on grass only in Britain, India and Australia," he said, explaining the change in the name.

Philip Morris International proudly Announce The Winner of their European Championships of Backgammon presented by La Société des Bains de Mer at Monte Carlo:

Jean-Noël Grinda

PHILIP MORRIS International

## Grimsley Scatters 5 Hits, Orioles Blank Yanks, Tie for First

BALTIMORE, July 10 (UPI).—Rookie Eddie Murray's 15th home run began a barrage of six extra-base hits that gave southpaw Ross Grimsley and the Baltimore Orioles a 6-0 victory over the New York Yankees today.

Billy Smith's two-run triple and run-scoring doubles by Kiko Garcia and Doug DeCinces chased losing pitcher Ed Figueroa after six innings. Grimsley, 8-1, scattered five singles to earn his first shutout in two seasons.

The Orioles' victory, their second in this three-game series,



Ross Grimsley

put them into a tie with the Yankees for first place in the American League's Eastern Division.

Blue Jays 5, Indians 3

At Cleveland, Doug Rader hit a two-run homer and Steve Skaggs singled home two runs to give rookie Jeff Byrd his first major league victory, a 5-3 victory by Toronto over Cleveland.

The Blue Jays took a 2-0 lead in the second inning against Cleveland's starter and loser, Pat Dobson, when Otto Velez singled and Rader smashed his seventh homer over the center-field fence. After the Indians tied the score in the third on Ray Fosse's homer and Buddy Bell's sacrifice fly, Rader walked and eventually scored the go-ahead run in the fifth on a wild pitch.

Twins 15, Mariners 0

At Bloomington, Minn., Geoff Zahn pitched a three-hitter and Roy Smalley and Butch Wynegar combined to drive in seven runs in Minnesota's 15-0 drubbing of Seattle.

Zahn, 7-1, gave up three singles, two of them infield hits. He walked one and struck out six in recording his fourth complete game.

Royals 5, A's 4

At Kansas City, pinch hitter Cookie Rojas's two-out single scored Al Cowens from second base and capped a three-run ninth inning rally that gave Kansas City a come-from-behind 5-4 victory over Oakland.

The Royals' rally was started when George Brett opened the ninth with a walk off loser Dave Cust and Hal McRae doubled him home, taking third on the throw to the plate. After a walk to Cowens, pinch hitter John Wathan tied the game with a sacrifice fly before Amos Otis walked and Rojas singled.

Tigers 6, White Sox 5

At Detroit, relief pitcher Dave Hamilton threw Tito Puentes's sacrifice bunt into left field while trying for a force at third base, allowing Tom Verzer to score the winning run in the 10th inning and give Detroit a 6-5 victory over Chicago.

Mike Wilcox won in his first game in more than two years in snapping Detroit's losing streak at six games. Wilcox, who last won with Cleveland in 1974, hurled 5 2/3 innings of shutout relief.

Pirates 5, Phillies 1

In the National League, at Pittsburgh, Jerry Reuss hurled a seven-hitter and drove in a run in the eighth inning to give Pittsburgh a 5-1 victory over Philadelphia in the first game of a doubleheader.

Phil Garner stroked Jim Lonborg's first pitch of the game for

## 2-Out, 2-Run Homer in 9th Gives Indians a 3-2 Victory

CLEVELAND, July 10 (UPI).—Pinch hitter Andre Thornton, batting .184, hit a two-run homer with two out in the ninth inning yesterday to provide the Cleveland Indians and Wayne Garland with a 3-2 victory over the Toronto Blue Jays.

Thornton's homer, off rookie Jerry Garvin, followed a walk to Bill Melton. Doug Rader's home run leading off the eighth in-

## Saturday

ning snapped a 1-1 tie and gave the Blue Jays the lead they carried into the ninth.

Orioles 6, Yankees 5

At Baltimore, rookie Dave Skaggs singled home Doug DeCinces to cap a three-run eighth inning that carried Baltimore to a 6-5 victory over New York.

Lee May started the rally with a one-out single. Eddie Murray followed with a grounder to second and which was bobbled by Willie Randolph. A wild pitch by losing reliever Sparky Lyle moved both runners up and DeCinces hit a liner off Lyle's leg as May scored and Murray moved to third.

Andres Mora followed with a chopper to third and Murray slid safely under catcher Thurman Munson's tag to tie the score, 5-5. Skaggs then singled home DeCinces for the winning run.

Mariners 5, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Minn., Dan Meyer hit a pair of homers and Lee Stanton and Ruppert Jones hit one each to power Seattle to a 5-2 victory over Minnesota.

Stanton and Meyer connected in the second off loser Dave Goltz, 6-4, who gave up all four Seattle homers. Meyer hit his other homer in the seventh and Jones hit his in the ninth.

Rangers 7, Angels 2

At Arlington, Texas, Bump Wills and Mike Hargrove each drove in two runs in the second inning when California allowed four unearned runs to help Texas to a 7-2 victory.

It was the fourth straight loss for California and the fourth straight victory for the Rangers, equaling their longest success streak of the season.

Brewers 3, Red Sox 2

At Milwaukee, Steve Dillard's error on Cecil Cooper's grounder allowed Charlie Moore to score the go-ahead run with one out in the eighth inning, giving Milwaukee a 3-2 victory over Boston.

More Sports News On Page 11

Philip Morris International proudly Announce The Winner of their European Championships of Backgammon presented by La Société des Bains de Mer at Monte Carlo:

Jean-Noël Grinda

PHILIP MORRIS International



**Baker**

"My name is Louis," he said, "pronounced as in Joe Louis." "Write something wittily profound, not to exceed 700 words 'Louis,'" I commanded. Making

out. Let's do business. Let's see what happens"

This section is so broadly phrased that, in the view of some U.S. publishers, it could

"The Russians I've spoken to don't want to feel at this fair," Mr. Levin said. "They don't want to feel that Frankfurt is the only place that produces major business. They realize that some of the publishers who are exhibiting put out books by Soviet dissident writers. They also realize a good opportunity for the general Soviet public to see what is being published all around the world. There will be works of literature and art and general nonfiction. The conflict is not easily resolved. There could be the hope of mutual enlightenment."

and will have the largest American stand. The aim is to provide orders for books, sell rights and acquire rights. The Russians feel that it has been a one-way street so far—we sell more to them than they sell to us. We've done business in Moscow since they recognized copyright laws in 1937, paying promptly and in hard currency.

Winthrop Knowlton, president of Hays & Bonner, adds that it's a tough philosophical issue of whether or not to participate for all of us who are concerned about publishing freedom. We include books by Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Andrei Amalrik in our list. But of course we won't be showing their books.

Mr. Bernstein of Random House, the subsidiary of the RCA Corp. that publishes Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and a leading figure among the human-rights advocates who last have been harassed because of Western contacts, said, "I don't think we should call Sakharov and the other authors 'dissidents.' They're trying to follow the written law, which calls for freedom and the Helsinki accords on human rights."

Amibah Green, vice-president and publisher of Alfred A. Knopf, Random House subsidiary, is going to attend the Moscow fair as an observer for his own and his parent company.

Martin Levin, president of the Time Mirror book division, sees the fair as an opportunity to open up contacts on all levels, including human rights.

"I was spoken to by a man who said, 'I don't want to fail at this,'" Mr. Levin said. "They don't want to fail. They don't want to say that Frankfurt is the only place that produces major business. They realize that some of the publishers who are exhibiting are not only good but also good writers. They also realize

**Ingemar**

years," the 59-year-old Bergman

newspaper Bild Zeitung said Goldwyn-Mayer

Paul VI, President Tito of Yugoslavia and Mao Tse-tung, oldest daughter.

A London Jeweler paid \$10,000 more than auctioneers predicted for an emerald pendant owned by Princess Margaret, Queen Elizabeth's sister. Jeweler Laurence Graff paid \$17,000 at an auction last week at Sotheby's and said he would have paid a lot more. The auction house officials, which included the jewel, which included a gold chain, a ruby and a sapphire, and a ring, bringing \$5,100 to \$6,200. A spokesman said the royal collection.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.